

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Department of Labor X

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

Every Farmer should read the article on Senator Bourne's Speech in this issue. It shows how the people of Oregon triumphed over corporation rule



"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

SEPT. 14th, 1910

Volume III

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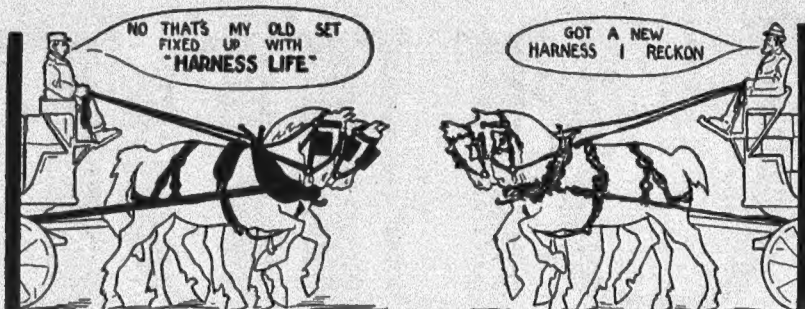
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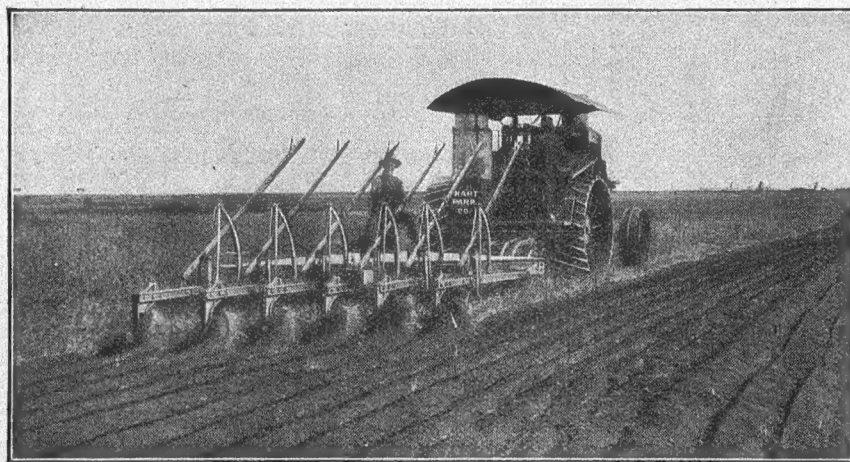
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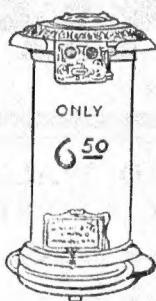


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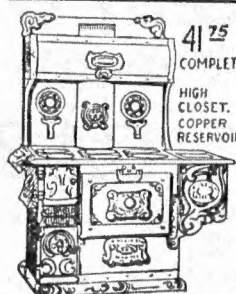
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The dread epidemic, infantile paralysis, which is spreading over Ontario, is growing in Hamilton, where the outbreak was first discovered at an alarming rate. It is estimated that there are over a hundred cases here now. Thursday the disease claimed another adult and Friday two more adults. In Mount Hope and vicinity three adults have died within the past few days. The authorities say they are powerless to check the epidemic.

A Ludington, Mich., dispatch of Sept. 9 said:—Twenty-nine lives were lost to-day when Pere Marquette car ferry No. 18, bound from Ludington to Milwaukee, went to the bottom of Lake Michigan half way across the lake. The financial loss exceeds half a million.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



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SEPTEMBER 14th, 1910

OREGON'S POPULAR GOVERNMENT

The article by United States Senator Bourne in this issue of THE GUIDE is one that should command the serious attention of all our readers who believe in popular control of governments. Senator Bourne, in delivering such an address in the United States senate, would not have a very appreciative audience. It is refreshing, however, to note that in a country where capital and corporations have secured such vast power, at least one of the states of the union is governed by the people. Senator Bourne staunchly maintains that the people are fully capable of governing themselves and proves it by the result of popular government in Oregon. A great many of the improvements that have been made in Oregon could also be made in Canada. We are beginning to find in this country, day by day, that the corporations have more power than the people and the only way in which this can be overcome is through Direct Legislation, which will place the government completely and at all times in the hands of the people. It was the Initiative and Referendum that gave Oregon, or rather the people of Oregon, the opportunity to enact legislation in their own interests and to protect themselves against grasping corporations. It is significant to note that the Initiative and Referendum was adopted by the people of Oregon by a vote of 62,024 to 5,668. It required a campaign of education to show the people of Oregon the benefit of the Initiative and Referendum, but once they were seized of its possibilities they were overwhelmingly in favor of it. The people of Oregon do not do the same now as do the people of Canada. In this country we elect representatives to our legislature for four or five years, and during that time our representatives can do just whatever may please them. The people have absolutely no control over them. If the people of Canada wish certain legislation enacted and the legislature refuses to enact it, the people are powerless. In Oregon, however, eight per cent. of the people can compel the legislature to pass any bill and submit it to a referendum of the people. Thus the voice of the people can be secured upon any important matter. Also, in Oregon, when the legislature passes laws that are not satisfactory to the people, the remedy still remains with the people. Five per cent. of the voters of Oregon can compel the legislature to submit any

bill to a referendum of the people. It is also pleasing to note that when once the people of Oregon have pronounced in favor of any legislature the governor has no power to veto. Another phase of the Oregon law which appeals to thinking people is that of the publicity pamphlet. In this country of party newspapers it would be a boon to intelligent electors to be able to secure the truth in time of party warfare. In Canada a man reads both papers and then makes a guess at the truth. In Oregon there is a state pamphlet issued which contains the facts of the information which the electors require. In looking over the list of bills upon which the people of Oregon have voted, it is readily seen that the people are capable of conducting their own business. The Corrupt Practices Act in Oregon does away with a great deal of the corruption in politics such as we have in Canada. Every candidate there is compelled to set forth his argument in a pamphlet which is mailed to every voter and the amount of money which he may spend is strictly limited. This gives every candidate an opportunity to present his views to the people and does not leave him at the mercy of party organs who distort facts in their own interests. It is a serious matter for a candidate in Oregon to go around promising jobs to his supporters. And it is also a serious matter for any person to hold up a candidate for subscriptions in order to secure support. In Oregon the law prohibits such scenes as we have in Canada where candidates too frequently curry favor in the bar room or in other questionable ways. We need a Corrupt Practices Act in Canada that will be of some use in preventing corruption. In Oregon a man who is caught purchasing or being purchased is subject to a year in jail and a fine of \$5000.

The people of Oregon were not satisfied with the Initiative and Referendum and have also placed the Recall upon their statute books. The legislature refused to enact the Recall and the people acted under the Initiative. Twenty-five per cent. of the electors in any constituency can compel the resignation of any representative, while in Canada 100 per cent. of the electors could not take the slightest action against any representative who disobeyed their wishes. The legislation which the people have worked out for themselves in Oregon is the same kind of legislation which the people must work out for themselves in Canada. Popular feeling is growing day by day in favor of Direct Legislation and not until it becomes a part of the statutes of each of the provinces of the Dominion will the people be able to secure legislation that will be a square deal to all.

WOMEN TO THE FRONT

Every person who follows carefully the trend of public sentiment in various parts of the civilized world must come to the conclusion that slowly but surely the women are forging ahead and taking their place alongside of the men in the solution of national problems. Only a short time ago municipal suffrage was granted to the women of Norway. Already, in the state of Colorado, the women are voting and in three additional western states the people will vote upon the question of universal suffrage this fall. At Victoria, B.C., two weeks ago, by a vote of 64 to 24, the Methodist Conference refused to admit women to the church courts. Two weeks ago Dr. Helen MacMurchy, of Toronto, was appointed a member of the International Committee of the Congress of Hygiene at Paris, and thus recognized as one of the foremost medical authorities of the world. It is but comparatively few years since women were not allowed to graduate from the leading universities of this continent. Now the number of graduates is rapidly increasing. In Chicago, the chief position in the educational work for that city, is held by a woman; and all over the continent women are steadily making

progress in securing equality with the men. Everywhere the women are organizing and carrying on a campaign for education to secure what they believe to be their rights. In the old world and in the new world they are publishing newspapers devoted to the cause of equal suffrage. They have secured the support of some of the most intelligent and able men of the world and are steadily gaining recruits. In Western Canada the farmers' associations have admitted women to their membership and invited them to take part in their deliberations, thus recognizing the intelligence and ability of the women to assist the men. Naturally there is strong opposition to this forward movement on the part of the women. Every progressive movement has its opponents, and stalwart opponents, but it is patent to every student of the times that the cause of equal suffrage is making rapid progress. Such progress is in keeping with the spirit of democracy. As civilization advances and men become more liberal minded, the claims of the women will be more generally recognized. It does not require the eye of a prophet to look into the future, and not very far distant, to see the day when the women of all democratic countries will exercise the franchise side by side with the men and take upon themselves the full share of the burden of national affairs.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

The recent decision of the Hague Tribunal, noted on another page, shows the remarkable advance made towards international peace through arbitration. The Newfoundland fisheries question has been a source of trouble between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations for a century back and it is a tribute to Anglo-Saxon common sense that the matter has been settled so quietly instead of, as would have been the case among many European nations, going to war. The fact that Great Britain and the United States have accepted the award of The Tribunal also raises the prestige of The Hague among other nations. It seems strange to consider that the first peace conference at The Hague was called by the Czar of Russia in 1898, and between that time and the second conference at The Hague in 1907, the Czar had plunged his country into a disastrous war. Up to the present time The Hague has not resulted in any move towards disarmament among nations. It seems reasonable to hope, however, that as civilization advances the time is not far distant when all great international disputes will be settled at The Hague rather than on the battlefield. Imagine Great Britain and the United States going to war over the fisheries question and yet hundreds of thousands of men have been slaughtered on the battle field over far more trivial questions! International arbitration seems to be the chief hope for international peace.

MR. ROBSON'S INDISCRETION

In the Winnipeg Telegram of September 8th there is a letter signed by J. W. Robson, of Swan River. This letter would occupy a page and a half in THE GUIDE, otherwise we would publish it. Whether our readers ever saw the letter of Mr. Robson's or not they can figure out all the possible charges against THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, and the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the three gentlemen at the head of these institutions, and consider that these charges are all contained in Mr. Robson's letter. Mr. Robson also explained in his letter that he would have been the best possible man to represent the Swan River farmers in the legislature and that THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE and the Grain Growers' Grain Company are the worst enemies the farmers of Manitoba have. Mr. Robson has a perfect right to his own opinion and we think we have a right to ours. We are not going to hit Mr. Robson when he is down. He made a

mistake and suffered the penalty. He still has an opportunity to work for, instead of against, the farmers if he wishes to do so, and may still redeem himself. Mr. Robson's letter contains some truth, considerable untruth, and a lot of misrepresentation. We do not think any one will accuse us of cowardice if we don't devote a great deal of space to Mr. Robson. We think his letter deserves little and we are sorry to see him being led astray by the Winnipeg Telegram and induced to enter a campaign of untruth and misrepresentation from which he is bound to emerge without honor and without prestige.

* * *

SO FAR ALL IS WELL

The echoes of the farmers' representations to Sir Wilfrid Laurier are still being heard from all over the English speaking world. From Great Britain and United States come reports of the way it is viewed in those countries. Of course, it is not of great importance to Western farmers how their views may be regarded in other countries but such things are nevertheless interesting. What interests Western farmers is the probable action of the Dominion parliament in the matters which were discussed with Sir Wilfrid. Under our system the cabinet rules the parliament, but if the voice of the people is strong enough the parliament will demand that the rights of the people are regarded. The very fact that so much attention is being paid to the demands of the Western farmers is due to the fact that the farmers were united in their demands. Party affiliations were laid aside and therein lay the source of the farmers' strength. Beyond dispute is the fact that the prevailing sentiment in the West favors the demands made by the farmers. The farmers are the ruling class but it would be unfair for them to take advantage of their numbers and impose upon other classes. But the farmers have never exhibited any signs of using their power for such a purpose. They have always favored a square deal. Even should the West be unanimously in favor of lower tariff and government operation of the Hudson's Bay road and the other questions presented to Sir Wilfrid, suppose also that the Dominion government should refuse these demands. Then for the sake of argument suppose that the West went completely against the government and the opposition came to power. Would conditions be improved? Probably not. The West does not hold the balance of power. What then, is the hope to reform? It seems to us that the only hope lies in the farmers of all Canada joining hands and going to Ottawa and there meeting their representatives on both sides of the house. Ontario, Quebec and Maritime province farmers are ready to join with the Western farmers and demand tariff reduction. When that is done neither of our political parties will dare to tamper with the demands of the united farmers. Both high protection parties will realize the weakness of their position and remedy it. There is talk now that parliament will meet early in November and if so the farmers should arrange their Ottawa delegation a week or two later. The Western farmers should not weary in well doing. They have done admirable work thus far and should not take their hand from the plow till the work they set out to perform has been accomplished. Their opponents are active and will spare no effort to nullify the farmers' influence. The spirit of the Western farmers is of the kind that will not hesitate in the face of obstacles. Nothing is worth having that is not worth a struggle.

* * *

A leading Nova Scotia farmer in writing us says: "I think it would be in the interests of the farmers of Nova Scotia to stand unanimously with the farmers of Western Canada in their demand for tariff reduction." Thus the cause advances.

MR. HORN'S RESIGNATION

Farmers generally will regret to learn that Mr. David Horn has severed his connection with the grain inspection department. For the past quarter century, in fact ever since there has been an inspection department in the West, Mr. Horn has occupied the position of head inspector. In that capacity Mr. Horn has given satisfaction by the fair and impartial manner in which he has performed his duties. This does not mean that all the acts of the inspection department under Mr. Horn have been satisfactory. But it was the Manitoba Grain Act that was to blame and not Mr. Horn. It would now seem to be necessary for the Grain Growers to make sure that Mr. Horn's successor is a man in whom the farmers will have confidence. The appointment will probably be made within the course of a few days so that any action the organized farmers may take should be taken at once.

* * *

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The public schools all over the country are now under way and have by this time settled down for the season's work. How many of us realize what a boon it is to have free schools where the coming generation may lay the foundations of a training which will fit them for their life's work. Of course we have become so accustomed to it that we consider free schools merely a matter of course. But not so very long ago schools were not free. They were supported by the people who had children to send and the teacher boarded round. But those were the "good old days" so full of the romance we hear about. We are now living in the twentieth century and must keep abreast of the times. Every man in the land, be he Grain Grower or elevator man should have a deep interest in our rural schools. The city and town schools do not require so much attention. The population in these centers is near to the schools and can take advantage of them without difficulty. Out in the country, however, where children have often several miles to walk the proposition is far different. Too often the children after their long walk enter a school room that is far from inviting and is not equipped with a capable teacher nor with the ordinary necessary appliances for carrying on educational work. Our schools as a rule are neglected. Our boys and girls are our greatest national asset, of incomparably more value than all the other products of our hands or of nature. Yet how lightly are preparations made to care for their future. To improve the system of marketing grain or live stock the people are at once ready to exert themselves. Why should not the same energy be devoted to the proper training of our youth. The farmers in the West cannot lay a surer foundation for the future than by ensuring that their children shall be properly equipped to fulfil those duties that may fall to their lot. We often talk of the "battle of life" but the right spirit in which to train the youths is that of service. If our children while young have instilled in their minds the value of good and efficient service their lives will be of added usefulness to themselves and their country. What is to-day the greatest drawback in the land? It is the need of efficient men and women to serve the people in public positions. By educating our children now to the sacredness of a position of public trust seed will be sown to bear fruit in years to come. To accomplish such work the training must be in capable hands. That means a higher standard of teachers. Human nature is the same among school teachers as among other classes of people. They do not care to spend many years in training themselves to teach and then earn less than a stenographer in a city office or a laborer in the harvest field. Children should also be taught in a school room that has something attractive in its appearance. It will cost but little to make a school room attractive and will be

worth a great deal. Probably at this time of the year many boys and girls are kept out of school to assist during harvest and threshing. It may be necessary in some cases but the principle is a bad one. Until boys and girls are sixteen years of age their place is at school during the school season. The law of the land should compel parents to see that their children are given at least the advantages of a common school education. This is only giving the child a square deal and anything short of it is not. The farmers of the West in their determination to reform conditions should not fix their gaze upon distant abuses so strongly as to forget that there is still room for improvements in the smallest self-governing district in the country—the school section. By making things right at the present time the men and women of the future will not be handicapped in their work as are many men and women of to-day. Remember if the children of to-day do not have the advantages of all that the common schools can give them the fault cannot be laid at their door; the fault is that of the parents or those who are responsible for the upbringing of the children.

* * *

Some of the politicians in England whose policy is to belittle the demand for a lower tariff in Canada are now declaring that it is simply a game for the "Americanization" of Canada. If any of those politicians would come out here he would soon be put right. Wherever Sir Wilfred Laurier was met by the farmers in the West the leaders in the movement were either natives of Canada or Great Britain. It is time that sensible people stopped talking about the danger of an American "invasion." Some of the very best Canadians in the land are men who were born across the line. In spite of all misrepresentations the cause of lower tariff steadily prospers.

* * *

The Winnipeg Telegram, which has always been the organ of high protection, has come out in favor of having the tariff removed from farm implements and also from cement. It is evident that the "powers that be" in both political parties are beginning to see that the farmers mean business. But of course neither of the parties at Ottawa, where the rulers be, have made any such statements. However, pressure brought to bear steadily and intelligently will soon convince our representatives that the time has arrived to be up and doing in the way of giving a square deal to the farmers.

* * *

An advertiser in Eastern Canada, paying his account to THE GUIDE remarks: "Kindly discontinue sending THE GUIDE to us as we are not among those who seek unduly to force up the price of the farmer's bread." Perhaps the gentleman thinks this is a discovery on his part but we have been thinking that same thing for a long time. We don't want to force up the price of the bread but we do want to force down the spread between the bread and the wheat.

* * *

In Mr. Robson's letter to the Winnipeg Telegram he says: "A financial interest controlling a public press is able to formulate public opinion in its own favor and suppress all just criticism of its misdeeds." The men and the interests behind the Winnipeg Telegram must be pleased to know Mr. Robson's opinion of them.

* * *

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association holds its annual convention in Vancouver in a few days. We wonder if they could be induced to pass a resolution in favor of a lower tariff on some of the goods on which they are now charging the farmer from 10 to 35 per cent. too much.

* * *

Down in Arkansas William Jennings Bryan has been stumping the state for the initiative and Referendum. The big men are beginning to turn their attention to subjects of importance to the people.

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No. 7

Senator Bourne on Popular vs. Delegate Government

By B. O. FLOWER, in Twentieth Century Magazine

On May 5th Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon, delivered in the United States Senate the most illuminating exposition of the government of Oregon and one of the ablest arguments in favor of Direct Legislation that has been made by any statesman in the new world.

Senator Bourne represents the great Pacific commonwealth which most perfectly exemplifies Lincoln's definition of popular government, and is well qualified to speak authoritatively in regard to the actual workings of the practical measures which have been adopted in recent years to meet present undemocratic conditions in our government, and to preserve the people's rule.

Too long has misrepresentative government masqueraded under the robes of democracy. But happily the people are at last awakening to the vital importance of regaining possession of the power and machinery of government.

"Much has been said in favor of representative government," said Senator Bourne. "I believe in a truly representative government; but where the selection of the public servants is left to a political machine or boss, as is frequently the case under our convention system, the tendency is toward a misrepresentative, and not a truly representative form of government notwithstanding the election is supposedly by the people."

Space renders it impossible to more than briefly quote Senator Bourne's statements, adding here and there some of his apt illustrations showing how admirably the democratic innovations have met present exigencies. But the whole discussion is so masterly, lucid and illuminating that we suggest that all persons wishing to be authoritatively informed in regard to this most important advance step in popular government secure and carefully read the entire address.

"Time was," observed Senator Bourne, "when a few self-constituted leaders in Oregon politics arrogated to themselves the prerogatives of government and made their assumption effective through illicit combinations and the use of money in any and every quarter where necessary to their purposes of control—that is, they commercialized conventions, legislatures, and the administrative branches of the city, country, and state government. It

was not a condition peculiar to Oregon. It obtained, and I believe still obtains in a more or less flagrant degree, in every State in the Union. And it has its boldest, most unscrupulous executive genius in Boss Tweed, who, recognizing the opportunity of the crook in government by party through convention nominations, declared he did not care who elected the candidates so long as he had the power to nominate the ticket.

The State Revolts

"Revolting against these conditions, the State, which I have the honor, in part, to represent, has evolved the best known system of popular government, and, because of this conviction, I take this opportunity of presenting not only to the Senate, but to the country, a brief analysis of the Oregon laws bearing upon the question, with my own deductions as to the improvement they show and the merits they possess.

"Oregon, in 1891 adopted the Australian ballot, which insures secrecy, prevents intimidation, and reduces the opportunity for bribery. This, of course, is a prerequisite to any form of popular government.

"Supplementing the Australian ballot law, Oregon enacted, in 1899 a registration law applying to general elections and enlarged its scope in 1904 in the law creating a direct primary.

"Oregon's next step in popular government was the adoption of the Initiative and Referendum amendment to the constitution, which amendment was adopted in June, 1902, by a vote of 62,024 to 5,668. It provides that legislative authority shall be vested in a legislative assembly, but that the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution, and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the legislative assembly, and also reserves power to approve or reject at the polls any act of the legislature. An initiative petition must be signed by 8 per cent. of the legal voters as shown by the vote for the supreme judge at the last preceding general election, and filed with the secretary of state not less than four months before the election.

"A referendum petition must be signed by only 5 per cent. of the voters and filed with the secretary of state within

ninety days after final adjournment of the legislature which passed the Bill on which the referendum is demanded. The legislature may itself refer to the people any act that is passed by it. The veto power of the governor does not extend to any measure referred to the people.

"In addition to the publicity incident to the circulation of the petitions, the law provides that the secretary of state shall, at the expense of the state, mail to every registered voter in the state a printed pamphlet containing a true copy of the title and text of each measure to be submitted to the people and the proponents and opponents of the law have the right to insert in the said pamphlet at the actual cost to themselves of paper and printing only, such arguments as they see fit to make. These pamphlets must be mailed not later than fifty-five days before a general election and twenty days before a special election.

"The initiative develops the electorate, placing directly upon them the responsibility for legislation enacted under its provisions. The referendum elevates the legislature because of the possibility of its use in case of undesirable legislation. Brains, ideas and argument rather than money, intimidation and logrolling govern the standards of legislation.

"Since the amendment was adopted the people of Oregon have voted upon 23 measures submitted to them under the initiative, 5 submitted under the referendum, and 4 referred to the people by the legislature. Nineteen measures were submitted at one election. That the people acted intelligently is evident from the fact that in no instance has there been general dissatisfaction with the result of the vote. The measures submitted presented almost every phase of legislation and some of them were bills of considerable length.

Results are Satisfactory

"Results attained under direct legislation in Oregon compare so favorably with the work of a legislative assembly that an effort to appeal the initiative and referendum would be overwhelmingly defeated. No effort has ever been attempted.

"It has been asserted that the people will not study a large number of measures, but will vote in the affirmative, regardless

of the merits of the measures submitted. Experience in Oregon has disproved this, for the results show that the people have exercised discriminating judgment. They have enacted laws and adopted constitutional amendments in which they believe, and have defeated those of which they did not approve.

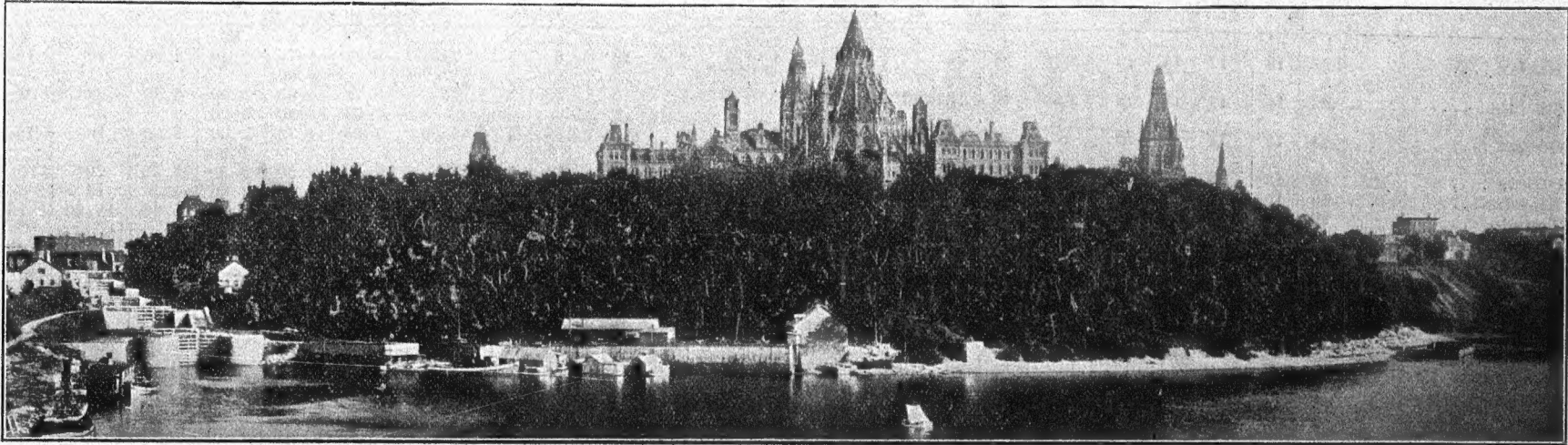
"I will give several concrete illustrations: "Under the initiative in 1904 a local option liquor law was adopted by a vote of 43,316 to 40,194. Two years later the opponents of the local option law proposed an amendment in their interests and this was defeated by a vote of 35,297 to 45,144. In the first instance the issue was affirmatively presented and in the second instance negatively, with a view of befogging the people, but the popular expression was the same in both.

"For many years city charters in Oregon have been made the trading stock of political factions in the legislature. The dominant faction amended city charters as a reward to political allies. Traffic in local legislation even went so far that it sometimes served as a consideration in elections of United States senators. But in 1906, having tired of this disregard of the interests of good municipal government, the people, acting under the initiative, adopted a constitutional amendment which took away from the legislature the power to enact or amend a city charter and vested that power in the people of the municipalities, thus establishing home rule. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 52,567 to 19,852."

One may not agree with the popular decision at all times any more than he agrees with the legislators in the state or national capital in every instance, but under direct legislation, if a good cause lacks sufficient support to win victory, all that is necessary is to vigorously educate until a majority of the electorate has been won over, while under misrepresentative or corruption rule the people may desire a reform but they are powerless to achieve it as long as the election machinery and the slate are in the hands of the forces of greed and corruption.

Not Expensive

One of the old-time objections to Direct Legislation was that it was expensive. This cry was raised in Lo,



The Canadian Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

Angeles, until in a single instance the possession of this same power on the part of the electorate saved the city over a million dollars. Since then it has not been urged as an argument in Los Angeles. Senator Bourne thus replies to the objection: "Anticipating the objection that Direct Legislation is expensive to the State, I will say that the submission of a total of 32 measures at three different elections in Oregon has cost the State \$25,000, or an average of about \$781 for each measure. At the election in 1908 there were nineteen measures submitted at a cost to the state of \$12,362 or an average of about \$651 each. Five of the 19 measures were submitted without argument. Upon the other 14 measures there were nineteen arguments submitted, for which the authors paid the cost amounting to \$3,157.

"I have no hesitancy in saying that the people of Oregon feel satisfied that they have received full value for the \$25,000 they spent for the submission of measures under the initiative and referendum. The only persons who raise the question of cost are those who would be opposed to Direct Legislation if it were free of cost. I think I could cite numerous instances of laws passed by the legislature which cost the people much more than \$25,000, without any tangible return, and perhaps could cite a few measures which had been defeated by legislatures with resultant loss to the people of many times \$25,000. The cost of legislation cannot always be measured by dollars."

Since the corporations and political bosses have essayed to govern city, state and nation, we have had a recrudescence of the old arguments popular in the days of kingly rule and class despotism. There has been a systematic attempt to create distrust in democracy, a subtle effort to poison the public mind against popular sovereignty. In considering this subject Mr. Bourne observes: "The people are not only intelligent but fair and honest. When the initiative and referendum was under consideration, it was freely predicted by enemies of the popular government that the power would be abused and that capitalists would not invest their money in a state where property would be subject to attacks of popular passion and temporary whims. Experience has exploited this argument. There has been no hasty or ill-advised legislation. The people act calmly and deliberately and with that spirit of fairness which always characterizes a body of men who earn their living and acquire their property by legitimate means. Corporations have not been held up and blackmailed by the people as they have often been by the legislators. "Pinch Bills" are unknown. The people of Oregon were never before more prosperous and contented than they are to-day and never before did the state offer such an inviting field for investment of capital. Not only are two transcontinental railroads building across the State, but several interurban electric lines are under construction, and rights of way for others are in demand.

"I have mentioned all these facts for the purpose of showing that the people of my state, and I believe the people of every other state, can be trusted to act intelligently and honestly upon any question of legislation submitted for their approval or disapproval.

Only One Feature

"The initiative and referendum is but one of the features of popular government in Oregon. It has been the means by which other reforms and progressive laws and constitutional amendments have been secured, for it has been found that the people cannot always get the laws they desire through the legislature, but can get them through resort to the initiative.

"The next step after the adoption of the initiative and referendum was the adoption, in 1904 by a vote of 56,205 to

position at the general election next preceding the election of a senator in congress without regard to my individual preference."

"Or he may subscribe to Statement No. 2 as follows:

"During my term of office I shall consider the vote of the people for United States senator in congress as nothing more than a recommendation which I shall be at liberty to wholly disregard if the reason for doing so seems to me to be sufficient."

"Or he may be perfectly silent on the election of the United States senator. It is entirely optional with the candidate.

"The law further provides that United States senators may be nominated by their respective parties in the party primaries, and the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes thereby becomes

"Although there was no organized campaign made for the adoption of this bill other than the argument accompanying its submission while the opponents of the primary law assailed it vehemently the basic principle of Statement No. 1 and the election of United States senators by the people was again endorsed by the passage of the Bill by a popular vote of 69,668 for it to 21,162 against it, or by nearly 3½-1."

"Mr. President, in this connection I deem it proper to divert for a time from an explanation of our primary law and give a concrete illustration of its operation. Both my colleague Senator Chamberlain, and myself were selected by the people and elected by the legislature under the provision of this law. Opponents of popular government and especially of the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, have bitterly assailed statement No. 1 of our law because a legislature, overwhelmingly Republican, elected my colleague, who was a candidate selected by the Democratic party and nominated by the whole electorate of the state as the people's choice of our state for United States senator. Upon reflection I think every intelligent man who is honest with himself must concede that this fact, instead of being the basis of a criticism, is the highest kind of evidence as to the efficiency of the law and every advocate of the election of United States senators by a popular vote must realize that Oregon has evolved a plan through its statement No. 1 provision of its primary law, wherein, in effect, the people enjoy the privilege of selecting their senators and through the crystallization of public opinion, the legislative ratification of their action."

Corrupt Practice Act

Of the corrupt practice act and the provision of publicity pamphlets, senator Bourne says:—

"The next step in popular government in Oregon after the adoption of the direct primary law, was the adoption of a corrupt practice act, which the legislature had refused to enact but which the people of the state adopted under the initiative.

"The corrupt practices act was adopted under the initiative in 1908 by popular vote of 54,042 to 31,301. It provides that no candidate for office shall expend in his campaign for nomination more than 15 per cent. of one year's compensation of the office for which he is a candidate, provided that no candidate shall be restricted to less than \$100.

"The act provides however, for the publication of a pamphlet by the secretary of state for the information of voters, in which pamphlet a candidate in the primary campaign may have published a statement setting forth his qualifications, the principles and policies he advocates and favors or any other matter he may wish to submit in support of his candidacy. Each candidate must pay for at least one page, the amount to be paid varying from

To Earn A Reward

Here is an opportunity for our readers to secure to themselves a great benefit. Every person whose knowledge is more than another's is indebted to that person. Western Canada is a new country where thousands of men are taking up farming under new conditions. Thousands of other older farmers are branching out into new lines. We want those of our readers who have problems to meet on their farms to write to us for information and those of our readers who have the information to supply it. THE GUIDE might engage the greatest living experts on agricultural subjects and continually send out information and yet not fulfil its mission. The only way by which THE GUIDE can be a success along agricultural lines is through the co-operation of its readers. We want our readers to contribute to our various departments and give their own experience in farming methods. These letters should be written only on one side of the paper and not exceed 500 words in length. If you have made a success of anything let us hear about it. Our "Mail Bag" Department is still open for general subjects but we want letters on farming subjects for our other departments. Every man who writes such letters for us is helping some other farmer and this is the greatest reward a man can secure for his labors. Let us help each other.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

16,354, of a direct primary law, which is designed to supersede the old and unsatisfactory 'convention system.' "

Provision for popular election of United States senators is another important Oregon innovation that has worked most satisfactorily. In explaining the provisions by which the people have been able to obtain senators of their choice, or true representatives in the place of creatures of corporations and bosses, Senator Bourne says:—

"In the case of a legislator's nomination, the candidates may, in addition to his statement, not exceeding 100 words specify measures and principles he advocates, also subscribe to one of two statements, but if he does not so subscribe, he shall not, on that account be debarred from the ballot. It will be seen therefore that three courses are open to him. He may subscribe to Statement No. 1 as follows:—

"I further state to the people of Oregon, as well as to the people of my legislative district, that during my term of office I shall always vote for that candidate for United States senator in congress who has received the highest number of the people's votes for that

the party nominee. Then in the general election, the party nominees are voted for by the people, and the individual receiving the greatest number of votes in the general election thereby becomes the people's choice for United States senator.

The People's Will

"Notwithstanding that our primary election law embodying these statements, particularly statement No. 1, was passed by popular vote of approximately 56,000 for, to 16,000 against, the opponents of the law charge that the people did not know what they were doing when they voted for it. Therefore the advocates of the election of senators by the people and of the enforcement of statement No. 1 submitted to the people in 1908 under the initiative, the following Bill:

"Be it enacted by the people of the state of Oregon:

"Section 1. That we, the people of the State of Oregon hereby instruct our representatives and senators in our legislative assembly, as such officers, to vote for and elect the candidates for United States senators from this state, who receive the highest number of votes at our general elections.

Retail Prices in Canadian Cities

The following table shows the retail prices of many staple commodities on July 15th, as shown in the Labor Gazette, published by the Department of Labor, Ottawa.

LOCALITY	Sirloin Steak per lb.	Mutton, hind-quarter, per lb.	Fresh Roasting Pork, per lb.	Salt per lb.	Bacon, per lb.	Fresh Fish, per lb.	New Laid Eggs, per doz.	Packed Eggs, per doz.	Milk, per qt.	Dairy Butter, per lb.	Creamery Butter, per lb.	Rolls Oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Beans, per lb.	Apples, per lb.	Granulated Sugar, per lb.	Yellow Sugar, per lb.	Potatoes, Bag 1½ bus.	Anthracite Coal, per 2000 lbs.	Bituminous Coal, per 2000 lbs.	Hard Wood, per long cord	Soft Wood, per cord	Coal Oil, per gallon	Rent, per month
Halifax	22	18	17	14	20	5-15	24	22	7	23	28	4	5	5	10	6	5	75	6.70	4.75	5.50	3.50	20	12-20
St. John	22	16	17	18	22	5-25	20	18	7	24	28	4	5	5	12	5½	5	75	6.75	4.85	8.00	4.00	22	9
Quebec	14	13	17	18	20	8	22	10	8	22	24	5	5	5	13	5½	5	45-50	7.25	4.75	6.00	4.50	18	16-18
Ottawa	18	12½	18	17	23	12½	23	..	6	24	27	4	4	5	10	5½	5	60	7.50	5.50	6.50	3.50	20	10-12
Kingston	20	15	15	17	22	12½	22	..	5	..	25	5	5	5	10-12	5	5	75	7.00	6.25	7.00	4.50	18	6-10
Toronto	20	12	20	18	20	12	23	..	8	20	27	4	4	5	10	6	5	1.25 (new)	6.50	5.00	7.50	5.00	18-20	16
London	18	15	18	18	24	16	22	20	6	22	26	5	7	5	10	6	5	75	6.50	6.50	8.00	6.00	15	10-13
Port Arthur	22	18	22	20	22½	11	30	25	10	25	30	3½	4	5	10	6½	6½	90	7.55	6.50	4.50	3.00	30	12-25
Winnipeg	22	22	22	18	25	12½	30	25	7	22	28	4	6¼	4½	12	6	5	50	10.50	9.00	6.00	5.00	35	20-25
Brandon	18	20	20	18	25	15	25	..	7	25	30	5	7	5	5	7	6½	45	11.25	9.00	6.75	4.75	35	15-30
Regina	15	20	20	20	35	20	30	..	10	25	30	5	8	6	12½	7½	6½	90	12.50	8.50	8.00	7.25	35	30
Moose Jaw	20	20	20	..	25	15	35	30	10	25	35	4	5	5	12½	6½	6	..	13.50	8.00	..	9.50	25	25
Edmonton	15	18	20	20	30	18	25	..	8½	20	25	3½	5	5	13	6½	6½	75	..	3.50	3.00	..	30	20
Calgary	20	20	20	22	27	15	30	25	8	22	30	4	6	6	15	6½	6	1.25	8.00	5.50	2.00	..	35	30
Vancouver	25	25	18	18	40	10	40	30	10	25	33	4	4	5	10	6	5½	1.50	..	7.50	3.00	..	40	20-30

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**Do You Want to Make this the
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\$100 for the highest office, to \$10 for the minor offices. Every candidate may secure the use of additional pages at \$100 per page not exceeding three additional pages. Any person may use space in this pamphlet in opposition to any candidate, the matter submitted by him being first served upon the candidate and the space being paid for the same as in the case of candidates. The matter submitted in opposition to candidates must be signed by the author who is subject to the general laws regarding slander and libel. Information regarding state and congressional candidates is printed in a pamphlet issued by the secretary of state, one copy being mailed to each registered voter in the state. Pamphlets regarding county candidates are issued by the county clerk and mailed to each voter in the county. These pamphlets must be mailed at least eight days before the primary election. The amount of money paid for space in the public pamphlet of information is not considered in determining the amount each candidate has expended in his campaign; that is, he is entitled to expend in his primary campaign 15 per cent. of one year's compensation in addition to what he pays for space in the public pamphlet.

Recall Adopted

"The final step in the establishment of popular government in Oregon was the adoption of the Recall amendment to the constitution, which was adopted in 1908 by a vote of 58,381 to 31,002. Under this amendment any public officer may be recalled by the filing of a petition of 25 per cent. of the number of electors who voted in his district in the preceding election. The petition must set forth the reasons for the recall and if the officer does not resign within five days after the petition is filed a special election must be held within twenty days to determine whether the people will recall such officer. On the ballot at such election the reasons for demanding the recall of such officer may be set forth in not more than 200 words. His justification of his course in office may be set forth in a like number of words. He retains his office until the results of the special election have been officially declared.

"No petition can be circulated against any officer until he has held office for six months, except that in the case of a member of the state legislature it may be filed at any time after five days from the beginning of the first session after his election. At the special election the candidate receiving the highest number of votes is declared elected. The special election is held at public expense but a second recall petition cannot be filed against an officer unless the petitioners first pay the entire expense of the first recall election."

Senator Bourne in conclusion thus summarizes the results of the practical measures adopted by Oregon to preserve popular government and make it truly representative of the people or responsive to the real sovereigns: "Oregon has evolved the best system of popular government that exists in the world to-day. The Australian ballot assures the honesty of elections.

"The registration law guards the integrity of the privilege of American citizenship—participation in government.

"The direct primary absolutely insures popular selection of all candidates and establishes the responsibility of the public servant to the electorate and not to any political boss or special interest.

"The initiative and referendum is the key-stone to the arch of popular government for by means of this the people may accomplish such other forms of government as they may desire. The initiative develops the electorate because it encourages study of principles and policies of government and affords the originator of new ideas in government an opportunity

to secure popular judgment upon his measures if 8 per cent. of the voters of his state deem the same worthy of submission to popular vote. The referendum prevents misuse of the power temporarily centralized in the legislature.

Act Was Necessary

"The corrupt practices act is necessary as a complement to the initiative and referendum and the direct primary, for without the corrupt practices act these other features of popular government could be abused. As I have fully explained the publicity pamphlet provided for by the corrupt practices act affords all candidates for nomination or election



A. W. LYLE, M.P.P.
President, Lyleton G.G.A.
President, Lyleton Elevator Co.

equal means of presenting before the voters their views upon public questions, and protects the honest candidate against the misuse of money in political campaigns. Under the operation of this law popular verdicts will be based upon ideas, not money; argument, not abuse; principles, not boss or machine dictation.



MANY TAKE HOMESTEADS

An Ottawa dispatch of August 31 said:—The homestead entries in the West for the six months ending July 31, 1910, show an increase of 11,852 over the same period of 1909, the figures being 33,416 entries against 21,564.

For the month of July alone there were 4,260 entries, of which 1,248 were made by Canadians residing in Canada, 58 by Canadians returning from the United States, and with the exception of 34 entries, the whole of the remainder were made by persons from the British Isles and northern European countries in which the government is carrying on immigration work.

Of the entries from the United States over one-half were made by people coming from North Dakota and Minnesota. Patents were issued in July, 1910, for 248,223 acres of land as against patents for 186,013 acres in the corresponding month of 1909.



INSURGENTS CARRY KANSAS

A Topeka, Kansas, wire of August 30, said: Kansas insurgent Republicans who nominated their candidate for governor and six of their eight candidates for congress at the primary election a month ago, had things all their own way in the state party council today. They did not divide the honors with the regulars. They wrote an insurgent platform with some of the Iowa trimmings and put on a few others of their own. Today's proceedings removed the last doubt there may have been that Kansas is downright insurgent. It also establishes anew the fealty of Kansas to Theodore Roosevelt and his policies.

The World's Wheat Markets

How and Where the Wheat is Grown and Distributed to Those who Want Bread in the Old Lands

Concluded from last week

Cash Wheat Market

The above has reference to the cargoes and parcels market. The Liverpool spot or cash wheat market is a thing by itself. The room is crowded with small tables or stands on which the samples are displayed. The market is held only twice a week, Tuesday and Fridays, and millers from all over England come to buy wheat and other grain. There is a large speculative business in the Liverpool market. As a matter of fact the grain import business is largely speculative. Cargoes are bought by the grain importers in Austria, Argentine, America, Russia and India. The grain will be from one to four months on the ocean. It will be impossible for the importer to turn around and sell his cargo at a profit the instant he has completed his purchase. It is therefore a speculation although the business is absolutely legitimate but the risk is greater than the speculators in the pit, as we have it in Winnipeg, would care to take. Short selling is also a feature of the market. Having made a sale a dealer will, in due time, set about to buy the wheat from someone who wishes to sell a cargo before it arrives. The purchase is either at a profit or loss but in due time the man who sold short will deliver the actual wheat unless he himself has passed the transaction along to still another speculator. But eventually some bonafide purchaser receives the actual wheat.

The London Grain Market

There are two distinct branches of the grain trade in London. The Mark Lane Corn Exchange is the market for "spot stuff." That is grain or flour on the spot. The transactions are all of a jobbing nature in parcels. The other market is the Baltic. That is the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange. Its members buy grain and other products in the market of the world for shipment to London in cargo lots. There is no future market in London similar to the pit of the Chicago Board of Trade and other American Exchanges. Mark Lane, as the Grain and Flour Exchange is frequently called, is known around the world where the grain is sold for export. It is in fact a "Court of last resort" in the matter of prices. Mark Lane is an open market. That is, anyone may come there to buy grain without being a member or having to pay commission or brokerage. Among the grain markets of the world London is unique. It is a great consuming market and one whose influence is almost always downward. Importers both in London and Liverpool are all "bears" on the market and always prepared to accept the lowest price at which grain is offered them. London buyers of cargoes can be classed among the shrewdest buyers in the world. They have got to be so to continue in business for they buy months before the stuff can arrive and do not "hedge" their purchases as is the custom in America. This means that they buy at the very lowest figure they can get and with every possible chance of variation of grade or condition in their favor. The influence which it exerts on the grain and flour markets of the world is unquestionably "bearish." Russian wheat which is shipped in bulk is bought on sample. There can be no well defined grade owing to the lack of terminal elevator facilities in Russia and to the primitive way of gathering enough wheat together to make a cargo. London buys wheat from India on "standard" and the wheat is shipped in bags. The importer buys his wheat of whatever variety it may be, "F. A. Q." which means "Fair Average Quality." The Standard which is set for its basis is made up by the London "Corn Trade Association." Argentine wheat is also bought "F. A. Q." terms of agreement, but furthermore it is bought by sample and to be a certain natural weight. The adjustment in this case is also made by the "Corn Trade Association." United States wheat is bought on certificate of inspection of the exchanges, Duluth, Chicago, New York. Canadian wheat is bought on government inspection.

The German Market

Germany produces from 120 to 150 million bushels of wheat each year and imports around 80,000,000 bushels and

is the only country in Europe doing a large wheat trade which has passed a law prohibiting gambling in options and futures in agricultural products. At one time traders of Russia, England, and France as well as Germany traded on the market in Berlin giving a broad active "future market." Some trade in wheat futures is still going on, but all contracts or trades must be for actual delivery. It is said that notwithstanding the ban traders manage to do some option dealing without the actual delivery but the difference between what the future market of Berlin is now and what it was previously to the passing of the law of 1896 goes to show how gambling in grain can be regulated by law. The anti-option bill was passed at the instigation of the agrarians or representatives of the agricultural interests who had a majority in the Reichstag. The law in effect places grain speculators in the same class with common gamblers and makes accounts uncollectable by law the same as gambling debts. Margins, or money advanced on such accounts can never be recovered. In this connection it is interesting to notice that the Berlin Produce Exchange followed the same course as did the Winnipeg exchange when the legislature passed a restitutive act amending their charter. The Berlin exchange was dissolved by its members as a result of certain demands made by the Prussian minister of commerce under the Exchange Law. They formed themselves into what was termed a "Free Exchange," on lines somewhat similar to the present Winnipeg Exchange. This was closed by the police whereas our exchange in Winnipeg goes on regardless of restrictive measures. Opinions differ widely as to its effects. The commercial interests are very desirous of bringing about a revision while the agricultural interests are satisfied and want a continuance, indicating that the change is in the interest of the grower. Wheat is bought for future delivery like any other merchandise. The official hours of the Grain Exchange are from 12 until 2 but there is an unofficial session from 10.30 until 12, and from 2 until 2.30 when grain is bought and sold. A feature of this market is that the official quotations of the different grades is given out three times a day; at the opening and close and one intermediate quotation. These quotations are settled upon by what is called "sworn brokers" who are really the representatives of the agrarians, there being no pit or open trading. Trade may be made at many different prices. The cash market of the exchange is very important and corresponds to the cash grain market in our American exchanges and the "spot" markets of Liverpool and London. This cash market divides itself into two branches, one for the native crop and one for the imported grains. Dealers who handle the native crop buy from the country and distribute throughout the empire to millers and other buyers.

The only grain market in Europe that has any resemblance to our American Grain Exchange is the one in Budapest. There the price of grain fluctuates as in Winnipeg, the trading being done in the pit under similar conditions.

The following is an account of a phenomenal advance in Budapest wheat during the early spring of 1907. It was written by a member of the Budapest Grain Exchange, and might have been written of conditions in Chicago or Winnipeg:—

"Concerning the movement of our exchange I will give a description and an explanation also of the cause (winter killing of the crop and unfavorable spring weather). Now every one began to buy, and bought the more willingly the higher prices mounted. Some speculators whose accounts at first made but a poor business for the broker, became first class customers on account of their previous gain. The broker bought for their account more and more. The sellers were not any more speculators a la baisse but those who wanted to secure their share not doubting that wheat might go higher still, seeing that prices still advanced the

Continued on Page 30

The Guide is publishing every week information of the utmost value to every farmer in Western Canada. Despite the rapid growth in our circulation there are yet thousands of farmers who have never heard of The Guide. To introduce our paper more widely we will send The Guide 13 weeks for 10 cents to any new subscriber. Old subscribers cannot take advantage of this offer. Our regular subscription price is \$1 a year.

DRESS MAKING HELPS

FROM THE EATON CATALOGUE

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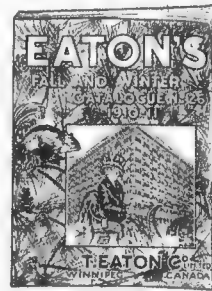
So It makes little difference that you live a few miles or a few hundred miles from Winnipeg. Secure a copy of our Catalogue and if you wish, write for samples of Dress Goods. You'll be pleased with the materials offered--the pretty weaves and becoming shades--and there is a strong note of economy in every Eaton purchase that is heard nowhere more forcibly than when buying Dress Goods and Dressmaking Supplies.

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A MESSAGE TO YOU

The Eaton Catalogue for Fall and Winter has its welcome news of season's latest offerings, with the equally welcome price message of economy. And there is the added assurance of unquestioned reliability--the knowledge that satisfaction is guaranteed with every purchase.



Dress Form
5D304. \$13.75

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The Eaton Catalogue, pages 140 to 153, offers every facility for the purchase of needed dressmaking and fancy work supplies. The season's newest novelties in buttons are shown and we are also in a position to make buttons, covered with your own material, to special order. You can thus get a perfect match. Full particulars and prices on page 149.

The Ladies' Home Journal Pattern Books

The Quarterly Style Book of Ladies' Home Journal Patterns for Fall is now on sale. Copies may be had at 20 cents, or 28 cents by mail. Each Style Book bought at this price has a coupon in it good for any 15-cent pattern, so that the book itself really costs you only 5 cents. There is also a Monthly Embroidery Book, the most complete of its kind, and containing patterns for embroidery on waists, dress, collars, borders, initial letters, centre pieces and cushion tops, together with the latest stencilling designs. The Embroidery Book costs but 10 cents.



Bust Form
5D303. \$1.45

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Pages 135 to 139 of the Eaton Catalogue contain accurate representations of choice embroidery and lace designs, insertions, braids, gimp and bindings, chiffons and dress nets. We do not sample dress trimmings over \$1.00 per yard, but when ordering dress goods you may safely leave the selection of trimmings to our experienced shoppers. We have trimmings in stock from \$1.50 to \$6.00 per yd. Send us a sample of your dress material and tell us your preference in trimmings. We will then send you the very best value possible at the price you allow. You will be under no obligation to keep the trimmings unless suited with our selection.

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WINNIPEG CANADA

The Ladies' Dress pictured above is Pattern No. 5256 from the Quarterly Style Book of Ladies' Home Journal Patterns. The embroidery used in trimming the dress is from Pattern No. 1424, in the Embroidery Book. Both these books may be purchased at Eaton's. Read full particulars in this advertisement.

We willingly send samples of the Dress Goods shown in our Catalogue. When writing for samples please give catalogue number of goods or information which will guide us in selecting materials to meet your individual taste.

"The Imperial Theodore"

By D.K.L. in The Public, Chicago

ROOSEVELT idolaters, who seem at present to include a majority of the voting population of the United States, can see no flaw in their idol. They do not presume to question his acts, much less his motives. No strain is too severe for his popularity to withstand. Professor W. G. Sumner in his interesting if somewhat prejudiced biography of Andrew Jackson recorded that the only reply that a Jacksonian would make to any aspersion upon Old Hickory was, "Hurrah for Jackson." So the politicians of Oyster Bay can do nothing apparently that will not elicit from his admirers the cry, "Hurrah for Teddy."

If it were possible for Mr. Roosevelt, by his own acts to discredit himself, his course since his return from Europe would have accomplished it. No politician has ever made a more conspicuous effort to carry water on both shoulders, but his ability to get away with it has proved truly marvellous. Several times he has had each of the two irreconcilable elements within his party alternating between hope and fear that he was about to commit himself definitely to one side or the other but as yet both are kept guessing about his ultimate political destination.

It is evident from press dispatches that Mr. Roosevelt came perilously near to a break with President Taft. It is equally evident and very noteworthy that the near break was due, not to Mr. Roosevelt's disapproval of Mr. Taft's reactionary policies and stand pat alliances, but to Mr. Roosevelt's temporary belief that his successor, the man he made president, had been party to a personal snub administered to Mr. Roosevelt by the machine Republicans of New York State. The vanity of the "World's Foremost Citizen" was deeply wounded and he breathed out fierce threats of the havoc he would work if proper amends were not forthcoming from the vacillating and distracted president at Beverly. Mr. Taft hastened to make the demanded apology; and we witnessed the humiliating spectacle of the President of the Republic crawling on his belly to appease the fierce Rooseveltian wrath. It was truly a comfort to read that Mr. Roosevelt had accepted the apology and to learn that on his Western trip he "would make no attack on the Taft administration." This degrading incident, it would seem, ought to open the eyes of the intelligent admirers of Mr. Roosevelt to the monumental selfishness which explains his entire public career. He has no criticism for the president who broke faith with the American people. He has uttered no condemnation for Mr. Taft's alliance with the most reactionary and selfish elements in American political and business life. He has voiced no disapproval in the tariff revision betrayal nor of the attempt—foiled so far by Pinchot and Glavis—to give over to the Guggenheims the rich Alaska coal fields. All these things he has passed over in a silence that gives assent.

Progressive leaders in many States have waited in vain for the word of encouragement from Oyster Bay that would have made their battle easier of winning. La Follette, fighting a desperate fight in Wisconsin, has heard no outgiving calculated to help him. The progressives of Iowa and Kansas won without any aid from the man who claims to be the embodiment of progressivism. When the claim was made that Mr. Roosevelt sympathized with the insurgent cause in California, he promptly denied it over his own signature.

In company with Senator H. C. Lodge, one of the most pronounced reactionaries of the Washington oligarchy, Mr. Roosevelt visited President Taft at Beverly and greeted him as his friend, at a time when all the influence of the administration was being brought to bear against the progressives in half a dozen States. But if Mr. Roosevelt was not willing to break with the Taft administration on any question that involved political principle or common political honesty, he was willing enough to break with it when his own egotism was dealt a painful blow by the untimely standpatters of the New York machine. Some mischief maker led him to believe that the President

had prior knowledge of the plot to defeat him for the temporary chairmanship of a petty State convention. Then, indeed, was there a fierce Rooseveltian eruption that threatened to submerge the administration. Politicians great and small were kept on the anxious seat while the tingling wires from Sagamore Hill for days carried rumors of the bloodthirsty disposition of the Rough Rider. Happily all danger of immediate conflict seems to be over. Peace reigns and the government at Washington still lives. But peace will not long prevail. Mr. Roosevelt is plotting to succeed Mr. Taft in the White House. That is the motive for the present barn-storming tour of the West. And he hopes to attain his goal if possible, without being forced to a definite alignment with either standpatters or progressives. In sympathy Mr. Roosevelt is a Tory and Imperialist; but he appears to be as lacking in real convictions as is President Taft himself. A remarkably keen politician, his instincts tell him that he must capitalize the progressive sentiment if he would again mount the throne; but he shows no disposition to define his progressiveness with an exactness that could cost him any reactionary support.

♦ ♦ ♦

THUNDERSTORM ON THE PRAIRIE

Upon the ravine's edge, where sage-brush grows,
Rampant 'neath the torrid sun's fierce glare,
And vivid blossoms with gay furbelow,
Hide frogs which croak upon the August air.
Here Nature holds her glowing court supreme,
With splendor of a poet's dream.

'Tis strange that birds have ceased to call,
And that the frog's harsh chant is louder heard;
The copper clouds hang low, obscuring all,
No sound now from a solitary bird.
The once-while busy blackbird, wings a gleam,
Rests motionless beside the silent stream.

The silence speaks of momentary death,
The noisy frogs are awed and stay their note;
They seem to wait with bated breath,
And on the stream the languid lilies float.
While on the prairie, parched and brown,
The gasping flowers to earth lean down.

A distant rumble from the darkened west,
A sudden flash—and then the tempest's breaking;
The flooding rain, despoiling many a nest,
But in the farmer hope and joy awaking.
And bolted Heaven rends the shivering tree,
In pent up efforts to be free.

The far-off thunder tells the storm has passed,
And Nature, in her rain-washed beauty, smiles.
Victorious Sol has gained his power at last
And frightened birds with warmth again beguiles,
Whilst from the bold attack and busy strife
There springs a freshened, radiant, prairie life.

M.H.S.

Pleasington, Alta.

♦ ♦ ♦

HAYES NOT SATISFIED

When asked at Vancouver how the construction work on the G.T.P. was proceeding, Chas. M. Hayes, president of the road made the following statement: "Candidly I am not satisfied with the progress being made on the British Columbia section of the G.T.P. When I visited Prince Rupert a year ago the contractors told me that on my next trip I would be able to travel to Kitselas canyon by rail. Upon my present visit, however, I found that the road was only built to a point fifty miles from the canyon. The trouble is the contractors cannot get enough laborers."

♦ ♦ ♦

His Prospects

Father: Baby is crying for the moon.
Mother: Tell him we will give it to him as soon as all babies ask for it.

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Granite Harvester Oil

insures better work from the new machine and lengthens the life of the old. Wherever bearings are loose or boxes worn it takes up the play and acts like a cushion. Changes of weather do not affect it.

Standard Gas Engine Oil

is the only oil you need. It provides perfect lubrication under high temperatures without appreciable carbon deposits on rings or cylinders, and is equally good for the external bearings.

Capitol Cylinder Oil

delivers more power, and makes the engine run better and longer with less wear and tear, because its friction-reducing properties are exactly fitted to the requirements of steam traction engines and steam plants.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

WHO CONTROLS

Editor GUIDE:—These six past weeks of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour have been great days for Liberal partisans who are fond of yelling demonstrations. Partisans love to bask in the tinsel light of their party idol.

Now that all such Liberals of Winnipeg and the West have—for the present—done glorifying their little god Laurier, the common element of these yelling partisans can now present themselves to the subsidized and protected corporations for a further term of skinning. Sir Wilfrid's extended tour should be particularly instructive if we will only approach it in a proper spirit. But we cannot ascertain the amount of love or the amount of disregard Sir Wilfrid has for farmers' demands unless we get right away from the past hide-bound party to a thorough public spirit.

In 1894, when he was plain Mr. Laurier, he again and again declared, "the national policy is a fraud and a failure. . . .

"To levy tribute upon the people for a private and privileged class should be condemned without qualification. . . .

"I ask you never to desist until we have freed Canada from the incubus which has been weighing it down for fifteen long years."

Hundreds of equally strong statements and scores of solemn pledges he made the last three years his party was on the opposition side, but with the exception of the preferential tariff to Britain, and that is nominal, he has not only solemnly violated them but has by "tariff tinkering" allowed the bloated manufacturers many further privileges which I need not now enumerate, and wilfully has he done it for fourteen long years after the solemn promise to remove the incubus, the fraud, the failure. On this tour, if we read between the lines as well as his actual announcements, the tariff which has become more "oppressive and burdensome" to the producer under his regime of administration and greater privileges to the special interests. Is this policy going to be continued and some sop flung our way?

Laurier's announcement as to the future to all farmers should sound ominous. It is palpably evident there's to be many millions still for the incubus of privileged manufacturers. It is obvious too the Hudson's Bay Railroad is, with millions of watered stock, going to Mackenzie & Mann or some other gross corporation. If anything should thoroughly arouse the farmers of the West, the high price Laurierism comes at should arouse even that patient element. Laurier has already fastened far too many selfish, rude, lawless, tyrannical corporations upon us, that the object of this letter is to ask your readers what is to be done? Is Laurier uncontrollable? Can we not reduce his power in giving away the public domain and creating further monopolies. The privilege and monopoly (all history proves) are so extensive, hence incubus in Canada grows manifold with the growth of the country, e.g., to wit: the history of trusts in the United States.

Both parties have enacted legislation which has created huge monopolies and both parties maintain these corporations and grant them further favors, and neither party at Ottawa has been able to exercise any effective control. We have a railroad commission but is it equally ineffective to control and curb their exploitation of the wealth producers. Why? The parties are not amenable themselves to control. Why? Just because the farmers' votes when divided between the two

parties about equally, are so ineffective they are of no account. As you, Sir, said in a recent issue "We must get together." The special interests—the manifold monopolies—consisting of but a few individuals are wide awake, well organized and exceedingly militant and effective politically. Let the Grain Growers take a leaf out of their book of maxims if we do really want to live under a system of a square commercial deal. We need the Hudson's Bay road as a national asset. A monopoly road will be fatal to the future of these prairies. We need to create a political force amongst ourselves sufficiently strong to demand it as a national transportation road to get that money vote passed at Ottawa.

Sir Wilfrid's tour of the West should be particularly instructive to himself and his party if he really came out to see the whole truth. Did he come to approach the great producers of grain in a proper national spirit of determination to be just to the greatest Canadian industry? Did he take due stock of how the majority of farmers are housed in miserably inconvenient shacks? Did he take stock of the general lack of up-to-date barns and outbuildings? Could he consistently contemplate the splendid residences of the special interest men residing at Armstrong's Point and Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg? Could he not see this sociological disparity? Grain Growers, only a square political deal will ever give us a square sociology deal. Organized co-operation in the farmers' political education can be made the most effective self-help movement to our emancipation from monopoly, and to our common prosperity if we will only get away from hide-bound partisanship to a public spirit. If the memorials presented to Sir Wilfrid have failed to imbue him with the determination to battle with the vested interests of the East

to grant our just requests, we have no alternative but to become democratic insurgents and form a new party and find a new general to fight under. We must be courageous in politics before Laurier will treat with us as a big community of voters to be reckoned with. Our organization is now old enough and strong enough to put aside dual partisanisms and take hold of our duty in real statesmanship. Let us come to a sensible agreement among ourselves and formulate rules and articles that will stand well with our Grain Growers' Association in its future progress and conduct. Let everyone of us be filled with not only courage but the whole co-operative ideal—votes included. Then the battle will be short and sharp and our triumph will be sure, and Laurier and Borden will hear and heed.

FRED. KIRKHAM

Saltcoats, Sask.

CO-OPERATION THE REMEDY

Editor GUIDE:—Sir Wilfrid at Weyburn noted the Grain Growers read in reference to co-operation first. That the bill introduced by Mr. Lloyd Harris of Brantford, might have become law but for parliament proroguing when it did and if introduced next session there is no reason why it should not. To the end that those who look upon the honest toiler as prey for unfair prices be not again allowed to block this desired legislation, I suggest the National Council of Agriculture fix upon a basis of propaganda that will fit any community from the Atlantic to the Pacific, hand it over to the provincial organizations to supplement according to local needs and by phonograph records and stereopticon views, as well as the living voice, carry instruction to as many school house audiences as thorough organization can reach. Once the people grasp the benefits to result from the co-operative principle no parliament would shelve such a bill.

Our bank charters must be renewed. The Bank Act is made to suit the banks. We have a good system of banking, i.e., for the banks. The bankers' association, in practice a money merger, has such a grip on all our affairs that no western bank manager conducts his bank as Clause 91 of the Act intends. The individual is refused direct credit but granted an indirect something that does not deserve the name of credit through institutions that feast upon him, setting their own prices on "accommodating." To get rid of this third and fourth hand credit, why not organize the people to control their own deposits? We grant credit by the most vicious system that could be adopted. Let's strike at it by demanding of parliament the right to organize co-operative

credit societies, and from the National Council of Agriculture, as a centre start an organization to direct the people in forming such societies and by controlling their own deposits for their welfare and not the welfare of greedy corporations, bring the banks to the plan of serving the public. Legislation will not bring the desired service from these privileged institutions, nothing short of the people taking charge of their own credit by the co-operative principle and methods can do it.

J. H. HOLMES.

Midale, Sask.

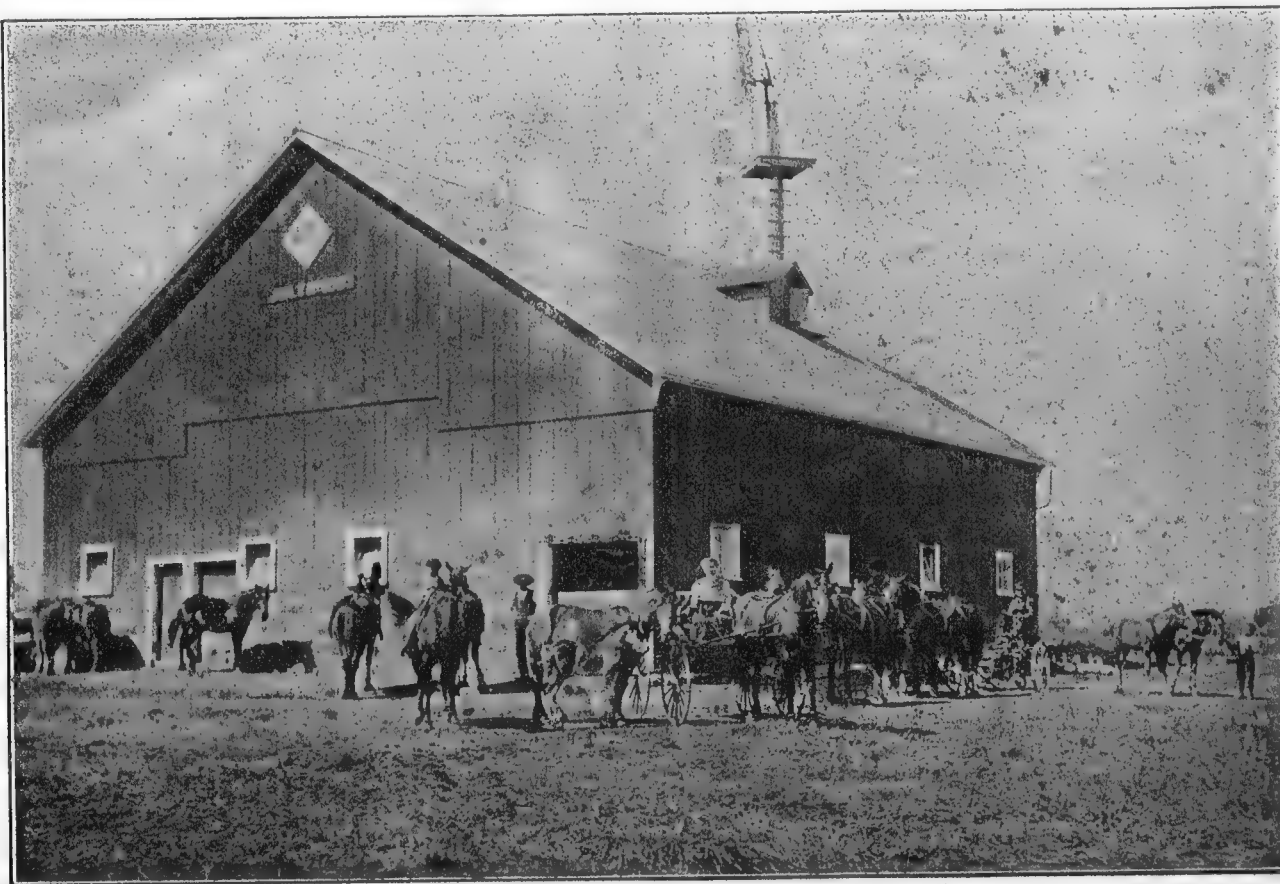
NOTHING TO RETRACT

Editor GUIDE:—Since calling the attention of your readers to the fact that certain U. F. A. meetings which Vice-President Tregillus attended, had a strong political flavor, I have been asked repeatedly to explain or retract. I have nothing to retract. The letters of Mr. Glass and Mr. Kammis explain satisfactorily that the appearance of certain members of parliament on the platform with Mr. Tregillus was a coincidence. But what about his personal attack at a U. F. A. meeting in the High River district, upon a government cabinet minister? I do not wish to be misunderstood. Mr. Tregillus has a perfect right to his political views. He would have been perfectly justified in campaigning in the Vermilion district against Premier Sifton were he not a chief official in the U. F. A. Right there lies my point of contention. I think the U. F. A. is bigger than either political party. We have absorbed the transportation and tariff problems and Sir Wilfrid, by this time, should be clearly convinced of this fact. In time we may even swallow one or both political parties, but just now we must be careful they do not swallow us. If we do not take a decided stand in this Tregillus matter it simply means that our society will become a political football and ambitious politicians will use our society to satisfy their purposes. Mr. Tregillus tries to make this a personal matter with me and states that I am serving certain elevator interests. This is false. I never had any such interests and my sympathies lie in an entirely different direction. It is not a personal matter with me and I have nothing but respect for Mr. Tregillus. This question is larger than any one member of the U. F. A. It is a principle. I would not again have taken this matter up had I not been asked to do so by my neighbors, Messrs. Glass and Kammis.

EDGAR W. FROST.

Claresholm, Alta.

[Note.—This subject seems to have been discussed as fully as is necessary for the



Barn of Andy Montgomery, Franklin, Man.

benefit of the U. F. A. This matter rests with that body and no further benefit can come of it. Mr. Tregillus has a right to reply to this letter from Mr. Frost and then we think it would be wise to publish no more letters on the subject as they cannot tend towards harmony. —Ed.]

SUPPORT FREE TRADE

Editor GUIDE:—To read Sir Wilfrid's speeches at the Ottawa convention in 1903 and to listen at the Prince Albert meeting in 1910, when he lightly touched on the tariff question and appeared to be a very luke-warm free-trader, one wonders how the change has come about. At the next general election Free Trade should be made one of the main issues. With that so, Western farmers would do well to cast aside all party bias and vote solid for the Free Trade candidate. After all said and done, what have we now but a government controlled by monopolists and special privilege men supported by a

host of party "wire pullers?" The GUIDE is doing a splendid work in the West by exposing the fallacies of protection and helping to create a sound democracy.

CHELTONIA.

Steep Creek, Sask.

WANTS A RESOLUTION

Editor GUIDE:—Can you not call on our Farmers' organizations for a strong resolution re this Hudson's Bay Railway? For my part I would rather it was never built unless it is done by the nation. We have suffered long enough from corporation ownership.

W. T. BUCKELL.

Conjuring Creek.

SHOWS THE WAY

Editor GUIDE:—I wish to say that I had much interest in reading the first issue of THE GUIDE, and was decided that it was the first avenue that had been opened up for the farmers to escape, and ever since have been anxious to read it and watch the effect. I wish to say I am glad to see so many of our anonymous writers getting lined up. At times it may not seem pleasant to have old tift of dusty wool so often hoisted before our eyes when we know we can see our way clear. Those people have been at that job so long and made such pulls of gain by deluding the farmers, and still some men will pay attention to such deceivers. Hoping you will go to those schemers and just show them the stopping place, and they will get off and like a good bum will come again. The Farmers' Company and THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE are such lights in the world, that like a city on the hill, they cannot be hid. "Observer" will come again some other way. He is like Old Nick, may come in the shape of a harrow next. But we do not fear him, THE GUIDE will ditch him.

MANITOBA FARMER.

Minitonas, Man.

RE HARVEST HELP

Editor GUIDE:—I wish to bring before your notice the great disadvantage we farmers are placed in, re hired help. We apply for men to the employment agencies in Winnipeg, offering good wages. Now we pay \$40 or \$45 per month, and even \$2.50 per day. We ask for experienced men and we are sent men that really know nothing of farm work, not even how to put up a decent stack. I have such men now from Nova Scotia demanding \$45 per month. Is there no way to put a stop to such imposition? I can willingly pay a good man his worth in wages, but I detest being imposed upon by an incompetent man, and they are generally in the majority. I am strongly of the opinion that farmers should have a trial of men and pay them what they are worth, and if they are not satisfactory let them go and try another. Or can you suggest a better method? If you can, publish it in your valuable paper, that is willing to defend the farmers of this country against impositions of all sorts. I have been a sufferer from employing men of such character for ten years, that I intend to discontinue farming as soon as I can sell out. Try and bring this matter before the public.

A FARMER.

[Note.—It is difficult to see how such matters can be regulated. There will always be a big demand for many men at this time of year and incompetents are sure to demand high wages. Ed.]

PLENTY OF ROUGH FEED

Editor GUIDE:—In reply to Mr. T. W. Knowles' letter in THE GUIDE of August 10th re cheap rough feed. There is considerably more straw than will be needed along the Manitoba Northwestern Railway west of Shoal Lake, and unless it is made known that other parts want to get it, it will be destroyed. I think it would be best for those who want the feed to arrange to bring up bailers and look after it themselves, as bailers are scarce up this way and the farmers will be too busy to bail it until it freezes up. As Mr. Knowles says, it may be considerably damaged by rain and by snow by then. I cannot give you an estimate as to how much can be obtained, but we have a good growth of straw. Individuals or associations needing feed could probably

In a personal letter to the Principal one of our ex-students in the country says:

"I certainly never regret that I took a course in your Business College. It is the best that any young man can do. Now I am Secretary-Treasurer of the Town Council, the Agricultural Society and Board of Trade, as well as a number of other private business bodies.

It is our experience that the boy who takes a business course as part of his training is generally the one who forges to the front. Write for our catalogue and enclose this ad. C.3.

Central Business College

WM. HAWKINS, Principal

Winnipeg

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We are holding BIG AUCTION SALES of LUMBER in different towns. Car lots direct from the mills. Anything you want. We may be headed your way now. Write for our dates. Don't wait. You will never get another chance like this. Think of it—LUMBER AT AUCTION! The opportunity of a lifetime. Write now. This ad. will not appear again. It is worth money to you.

The WHALEY WESTERN CO.

MOOSE JAW

obtain some information by corresponding with the following persons:

L. Johnson, Binscarth, Man.
R. J. Donnelly, Foxwarren, Man.
J. Wilson, Birtle, Man.
Mr. Cherry, Solsgirth, Man.

C. BURDETT,
Pres. Foxwarren G. G. A.

A GENEROUS OFFER

Editor GUIDE:—I read in THE GUIDE some time ago, a suggestion of some of your patrons which I think is very good, regarding straw for feed for those who were unlucky enough not to have any crop and nothing for feed. I have 56 acres of wheat, 40 acres of which was summer fallow last year and is a very good crop. The straw of the entire field anyone is welcome to free of charge, providing it is removed before the snow falls. It is not threshed yet, but will be threshed in two sets and stacked by a Farmer's Friend blower. If the party or the parties taking the wheat straw wanted twelve or fifteen loads of hay and barley straw, they are welcome to it in the same way, and without any price. I am just two and a half miles from any of the four railroads and one mile from Alpha Siding, C. N. R.

W. T. MILLER.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

AN APPRECIATION

Editor GUIDE:—I was delighted to read in your issue of the 10th inst: "We intend to present the truth, no matter whom it strikes; there are already too many spineless journals. If our backbone is to be broken our influence is gone." No one who considers the great influence that printers' ink yields, the extent to which prostitute editors lend themselves to make the worse appear the better reason, and thus mislead and betray their cow-feeding readers, can fail to rejoice that the mouthpiece of the Grain Growers' of these provinces assures us that it has set its "face like a flint" and will tell the truth, "coute qui coute." That is precisely what every honest person needs and

desires. I joined the Milden Grain Growers' Association some time ago, and now send you a dollar for my subscription to THE GUIDE.

JAMES FINDLAY.

Dinsmore, Sask.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), Aug. 16.—Year after year the assessors go through the solemn farce of asking men to list their personal property, though they know only a few will do it. We could understand this if Illinois were China, or looked on its laws, like those of the Medes and Persians, as unalterable. It is a puzzle. Here is a law which all sensible people and all who have anything to do with its administration agree is impractical, and yet it cannot be lifted out of the statute books. What is the matter with Illinois?

WORKING WOMEN IN POLITICS

The (St. Louis) Mirror (William Marion Reedy), Aug. 11.—Ware the women, O ye politicians—even in St. Louis! They have one bright victim in the person of the popular E. J. Troy, who ran for a representative nomination on the Republican ticket in the First Missouri district. Mr. Troy was a light of the Manufacturers' Association. He was, in his way, a sort of minor Van Cleave. He was against the laws limiting the working hours of women.

The barns for storing feed and sheltering stock in most farming communities have better and more attractive fences surrounding them than have the school-houses in which farmer boys and girls receive their scanty education.

How much has the raising of that calf cost you to date? What has the colt cost you? Compare the cost of these two animals; then compare the prices at which they would sell if placed on the market. Farmers need to keep more good brood mares.

New Term

Monday, October 3rd
1910

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Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

The fire which destroyed ten buildings in Lyleton, Man., on August 28th last, also burned out the local office of the Home Bank of Canada. No books, papers, or other valuable matter were lost and the bank secured new premises and opened again on the following Tuesday, August 30th.

Injuries from Barb Wire

How to Treat such Wounds when it is not possible to Secure a Veterinary

THE most common type of injury to our farm stock, no doubt, is that inflicted by the barbed wire fence. When one carefully looks over a large number of horses, it soon becomes evident that the great majority of the animals bear scars showing that most of them paid tribute to our great horse maiming machine, the barbed wire fence.

It is not on this occasion that the writer will deal with the barbed wire fence nor will he even put it on trial, although there should be but little difficulty in securing an indictment against it. For this time we will confine ourselves to its most conspicuous results, namely the wounds which it inflicts on our animals.

Those wounds by their very common occurrence are often the subject of amateur home treatment and while the services of a trained veterinarian should always be preferred, it may not be amiss to discuss the subject, as long as not every farmer can command skilful professional service.

The cuts made by barbed wire are usually of an incised nature. They vary from smoothly, clean cut wounds to unsightly lacerations, from a mere scratch to long gaping wounds which can be measured by the foot. The wounds may be confined to the skin or may involve such structures as muscles, tendons, blood vessels or even the more vital organs of the body.

Whatever the size or extent of the wound may be, remember that it will always pay to give them intelligent attention. A small scratch, just cutting through the skin is just as apt to give rise to grave mischief as one many inches in length and depth and quite frequently more so.

After an animal has received the wound, about the first thing to do is to remove it to a place where attention can be best given to it. In most of the wounds we meet, this can be readily accomplished by leading the animal to its destination, but in cases in which muscles or tendons were severed or which sustained great loss of blood some judgment must be exercised. In the former it may be better to apply some preliminary dressing, while in the latter it is best to have the hemorrhage under control to give the animal some time to recuperate before moving it. The advisability to make use of a sleigh-stone-boat or some such contrivance should also be considered.

When the bleeding is severe, this should come in for our first attention. To the layman, nothing may be more misleading than the extent of a hemorrhage. A superficial cut through the skin may give rise to an escape of blood seemingly of an alarming character and yet in a comparative short space of time the flow may stop on its own account. This is usually the case when one of the larger vessels are damaged, so that urgent measures are not always required.

When vessels of some size have been cut, prompt interference may become imperative. In such cases the blood spurts from the wound in a considerable quantity and when an artery is severed the blood may be thrown for some feet in a steady jet.

The most logical and at the same time most surgical manner to control a hemorrhage is by tying a cord around the bleeding end of the vessel. In some cases this is the only way to bring the bleeding under control. As this operation is not always easy to do, it is best to leave it to a veterinarian. However, one cannot leave an animal bleeding while hunting for the surgeon, while on the other hand, it is not always possible to so secure the severed vessels.

In both cases we must have recourse to some other method and perhaps we will obtain the best results from compression of the bleeding vessel or the wound itself.

When the bleeding is from a wound of one of the limbs, compression may be accomplished by placing a cord (in emergencies a handkerchief or a

shirt-sleeve will do) between the wound and the body and tightening the same by twisting it with a short stick. When the bleeding ceases the wound can be cleaned and the vessel tied off or a permanent compress adjusted over the wound by a bandage. This cord and stick method can only serve a temporary purpose and must as soon as possible be replaced by a more permanent control.

When the bleeding is from a part where the cord and stick cannot be applied, compression may be secured by packing the wound with such a material as wound gauze, cheese cloth or absorbent cotton and by stitching the skin tightly over it. When a large vessel is severed it is not always advisable to depend upon such a compression but the tying should be resorted to. In emergencies the vessel may be compressed by inserting the hand, which can be kept in position until assistance can be obtained.

When in the hemorrhage of medium severity, we depend upon a compressing bandage, the same can be left in place for 24 to 48 hours, especially if we used clean material for the purpose. After this period the dressing should be removed so that the wound can be properly cleaned.

Among other methods used in the control of hemorrhages we may mention the one of searing the bleeding tissues and the use of very hot water. Certain chemicals are also used but they are far from reliable and any hemorrhage which can be checked by means of the use of chemicals would also stop on its account. The application to bleeding wounds of cob-webs, ashes, flour or such substances is to be highly condemned.

As soon as possible after the wound was made, attention must be paid to cleanliness. In some cases, we must stop the flow of blood first, but usually it can be done even if some blood is flowing.

Begin by clipping away any hair which may be hanging into the wound, in fact it is very desirable to have the entire region of the wound clipped quite short as this would greatly enhance cleanliness.

Foreign matter, such as dirt, hair, straw, etc., must be carefully washed out of the wound and for the presence of such material the wound may be carefully explored by means of a clean finger.

It is not necessary to explore a wound by means of a probe. Usually a probe, however useful otherwise, is a dangerous little instrument by which infection is introduced into tissues, which otherwise would have escaped it. A probe in the hands of a careless surgeon is as dangerous as a loaded pistol in the hands of a monkey.

For the cleansing of the wound some antiseptic solution is to be preferred, although clean water, which shortly before was boiled, will do quite well; in fact may be better than some of the loud smelling, fiercely named concoctions with which the manufacturing chemists are flooding the market.

Of the antiseptic, we mention one per cent. solutions of creoline or carbolic acid or a solution of sublimate in a proportion of one part to three thousands of water. In making the mixtures, soft water is to be preferred and the warmer the solution is applied the better will be its antiseptic properties. Most antiseptic solutions are more or less poisonous and should be kept away from children.

In applying the solutions, it is best to use a fountain syringe or a similar contrivance and the solution should be applied in liberal quantities. The use of little squirt syringes cannot be depended upon in good thorough work.

According to the nature of the wound the cleansing should be undertaken once or twice a day; ordinarily once a day is quite sufficient.

In a barbed wire cut, the stitching of the wound is not often necessary. It often does a great deal of harm

by doing away with proper drainage. Stitching is indicated in widely gaping wounds and then it is only a temporary aid. No matter how well we care for sown accidental wounds the most of them will produce pus and stitches will usually cut through in the case of suppurating wound. However, in the widely gaping wound they will usually hold long enough for the tissues around the wound to become somewhat hard and self supporting. When that condition has been reached the stitches can be safely taken out.

Stitching of wounds is best left to some veterinarian who has the equipment and skill to do it properly.

Contrary to popular opinion, barbed wire wounds will usually heal better when left uncovered than under a bandage. This is also due to the retention of the wound discharges.

In wound treatment of all kinds this is an important matter as without drainage, wounds heal poorly and may give rise to grave infections spreading to other parts of the body. For this reason, we are often compelled to make extra openings into wounds which are not favorably situated for the proper discharge of the pus which is apt to form.

While the above outline of management especially fits to fresh wounds we are often confronted with old or neglected ones.

In those the question of hemorrhage or stitching is of no importance but on the other hand we may have to deal with the results of neglect. Those results usually consist of the accumulation of filth and dried wound discharge forming a thick scab covering the wound or matted into the hair of its vicinity. Not frequently the wound surface presents a protruding mass of unhealthy granulations. Such unhealthy granulations are often spoken of as "proud flesh." They have a tendency to bleed very readily and to break down under the influence of a constant infection.

In this type of wounds drainage of the discharges is frequently defective and in consequence the pus has burrowed its way under the skin and between the muscles and tendons.

In dealing with wounds of this type, we must begin by applying a thorough cleaning. Carefully soften the crust of dried matter and dirt by means of strong, warm soap suds, remove them and cleanse the surfaces with one of the antiseptic solutions mentioned.

If unhealthy, foul granulations be present remove them at once and check the resulting usually slight hemorrhage by means of a little compression. When the surfaces are dry paint them over with a five per cent. solution of the chloride of zinc in water which destroys unhealthy tissue and stimulates the formation of normal granulations.

When the pus has burrowed, it should be given an outlet at the lowest point, an operation frequently requiring surgical knowledge and hence best left to a competent surgeon.

After the wound had once been "renovated," as it were, it should come in for daily attention and washing.

Usually a clean wound will not attract flies, but in case the animal is annoyed by those pests nevertheless, the wound should be dusted over by a powder composed of four parts of boracic acid and one part of iodoform. This powder is best applied by placing it in an ordinary tin pepper box and shaking it over the wound, holding it upside-down over the wound.

While animals are being treated for barbed wire wounds, they should be kept quietly in the stable, whenever the wound interferes with free motions or when the movements are extended to the wound. In other cases it is best to permit the animal some exercise, in fact it is often advisable to continue the animal at its work, provided the wound is not chafed or rubbed by the harness.

One more thing must be remembered and that is, that a filthy stable is no place for an animal with an open wound.

It is bad enough to maintain a dirty stable for a sound horse, but in the case of injured or sick animals unsanitary stables are doubly dangerous.

The Gasoline Engine

Four years ago we bought a two and one-half horse-power gasoline engine to pump water with. The first summer it was used for nothing else and stood outside; but the following fall a suitable house was built for it and a line shaft put in. The pump is outside, about ten feet from the house, power being transmitted by means of a shaft passing through a hole in the wall. Water has been pumped by this means practically every day since the engine was installed, and stock does not want for it whether the wind blows or not. Water is piped to reservoir or directly to watering trough as desired.

The cream separator was attached soon after the line-shaft was put in. This stands in an extension built expressly for it and is run with a narrow belt from line-shaft to a pulley attached to the separator. The stand was removed and separator set down on the floor. This enables either man or boy to tend it, only one being required. The separator is run this way winter and summer. Motion is much steadier than by hand, the machine doing better work with less wear.

Next a wood saw was attached. This sets back of the shed and is run with a wide belt through a little door in the wall. One man and boy now cut all the wood, the boy helping night and morning to saw up what the man hauls in during the day. A big pile is put up every winter at odd times without extra expense.

A small feed mill was next. This has a capacity of about twelve bushels an hour, and cost twenty dollars. It sets near the engine and is run with a belt directly attached. For three years they have fed all the ground feed they liked and paid no toll. Corn meal is also ground for house use and grains cracked for chick feed.

Next was a bee-hive machine. This sets to one side clear out of the way when not in use and is run with a belt from the shaft. By means of it we cut out our own hives—bodies, supers, frames—putting up just as good an article as we could buy at less than half cost. Man and boy can cut out forty complete hives in a day. Cost of machine aside from labor to build was about seven dollars.

Then came the honey extractor. This sets in another room and is run with a counter-shaft belted from the line shaft. Extractor is started and stopped with levers in the same room which throw belt on and off of pulley in the engine room. Honey is taken out of combs much faster and better than by hand, and without any hard labor.

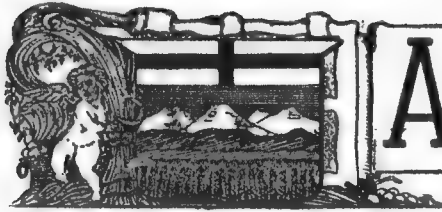
Next will be a washing machine. This would have been put in before only we had difficulty in finding a good small power machine. We have one in view now, however, that we think will prove satisfactory, and everything is ready for it to be put in place. This will set in a separator room and be belted directly from the line shaft, with suitable levers for starting and stopping. Complete cost will be around ten dollars.

Back of the bee-hive saw stands an old turning lathe waiting to be attached. This will probably not be used often, but it was on the farm and so costs nothing extra.

Another fall we will put in a good bone cutter to run with this same power. Hitherto we have turned a long crank and cut bones with much hard labor—and never half enough. After this season we will cut them with ease—and in plenty.

Expense for gasoline has averaged about twelve dollars per year. The engine runs every day, but not long at a time unless for sawing or extracting. Pumping and separating are done at the same time, but the pump will run with every other machine. Everything but feed mill and wood saw will run with the separator—and often does. The first set of batteries lasted over two years; since we have to replace once a year. Only repairs so far have been a small spring and one bunch of isinglass insulators. First cost of engine was \$125.00 but probably the same machine could be bought now for somewhat less.—E.C.L.

The strike of 44,000 coal miners in Illinois which was settled Sept. 9, it is estimated, cost the miners \$1,200,000 in wages. The loss to the operators during the five months shut-down is placed at \$15,000,000.



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

Delegates Meet at Lethbridge

An enthusiastic meeting of representatives from various unions in Southern Alberta was held in the Union Hall, Lethbridge, on Tuesday evening, August 30th, when upwards of twenty delegates, some from as far west as Cowley, were in attendance. The chair was taken by J. Quinsey, director for that district, and supporting him were President Bower, Vice-President Tregillus and Secretary Fream. In calling the meeting to order Mr. Quinsey said it gave him great pleasure to meet so many delegates from such a wide radius, and expressed the hope that good work would result from the meeting. He said that before proceeding with the business of the meeting he would call upon the executive officers present to address the delegates for a short time, first calling upon the president.

Mr. Bower briefly reviewed the work of the association, leading up to the appointment of the transportation committee, and the work of the association which has just been completed at Vancouver. He pointed out that this was only the stepping stone to greater things and the members must not be impatient if events did not move as quickly as they would like. This western transportation problem was a great one and required the vast amount of time and labor before the final success would be achieved. Mr. Bower also explained the work which was being done by the members of the U. F. A. in the neighborhood of Red Deer along the lines of co-operation. He gave the members some very valuable information on the marketing of farm produce by means of co-operation. At the close of Mr. Bower's address a hearty vote of thanks was tendered him for the interesting information he had given the members.

Mr. Tregillus took up the lines of the work being done by the association, showing how we were keeping to the front in every movement, and instancing this by stating that when a committee was appointed at a recent meeting held in Calgary to arrange for a Direct Legislation league, he was in the position that he informed the members that the idea of direct legislation was not a new one in Alberta, but that the U. F. A. had already passed resolutions in favor of same.

Mr. Fream followed, taking up briefly some of the questions which are interesting the members of today, and showing what is being done by the association. He also stated that the central office was at the call of all members and everything possible would be done to assist them, no matter what the occasion was.

At the request of Mr. Quinsey, Mr. Bower took up the question of the internal elevators and showed what the committee had done to date in trying to bring this question to a successful issue. He showed the different problems which have to be discussed here and settled, as compared with the provinces to the east, one of the most important being the increased storage required here on account of the western movement of grain.

The delegates then took up the matter of the resolutions for presentation to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the preparation of an address to accompany these resolutions. After some discussion and the draft address had been prepared, Mr. Barker moved, seconded by Mr. Blunden, "That this meeting, composed of delegates from several unions in Southern Alberta, do hereby endorse all the resolutions presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the central board of directors at Red Deer, and that these resolutions be again presented by us to him at Lethbridge, together with the draft address as outlined

by the secretary. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Delegates' Views

The delegates then took up the matter of considering other questions of interest to the various districts, to discuss the advisability of presenting same to the premier. Mr. Nathurst said he had been requested by Summerview Union to take up the question of the mail service and see if it would not be possible to have same increased to a semi-weekly delivery, instead of weekly as at present. Mr. Ross said he had been instructed by Cowley Union to take up the question of forest fires, and the prevention of same. He stated that a large amount of damage had been done and under the present circumstances it was impossible to secure any relief to the settlers, who might be called away in the middle of seeding or harvest to fight these fires and who received no compensation. Mr. Blunden said he had been instructed by Rocky Coulee Union to bring up the subject of securing an amendment to the Manitoba Grain Act, making Calgary an order point, and in support of his request pointed out that a great many farmers were losing heavily on account of being unable to consign their grain to Calgary for orders.

Mr. Nathurst pointed out the danger there would be of spoiling the presentation of the resolutions already adopted if all these questions were also taken up. Mr. Barker then moved, seconded by Mr. Nathurst: "That the matter of more effective means of fighting forest fires be taken up by the executive and presented to the conservation commission and the minister of the interior; also that the postal question be referred by the executive to the postmaster general." Carried. Mr. Isaac moved and Mr. Wilson seconded, "That the matter of having Calgary made an order point to be turned over to the executive for immediate action." Carried.

During the whole evening the discussions of the delegates were listened to with a great deal of interest by several members of the labor unions of Lethbridge, and as these were now preparing to leave, Mr. Wilson moved, seconded by Mr. Nathurst, "that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the union men of Lethbridge for the use of their hall for the meetings of our members." The resolution was unanimously adopted and responded to by one of the Lethbridge representatives. Mr. Dazell moved and Mr. Wilson seconded: "That Mr. Quinsey act as spokesman in presenting the resolutions and addresses to the Premier, and that Mr. Barker act as his seconder, further, that these gentlemen be given power to add to their number." Carried. Mr. Wilson moved: "That Mr. Ross be authorized to present his forest fire case to the premier should the opportunity arise." Mr. Bower presented a draft of the papers prepared by him for presentation to the premier and asked the opinion of the members on same. These papers met with the approval of all present. Mr. Isaac then moved, seconded by Mr. Wilson: "That we do now adjourn till Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock." Carried.

A Large Meeting

Wednesday morning's session was considerably augmented by the arrival of several delegates as representatives from other unions in the district. After calling the meeting to order Mr. Quinsey read the address which had been prepared at the previous session, and same was found satisfactory. R. Henderson, of Pincher Creek, presented an address prepared by the unions in the Pincher electoral district, and asked the opinion of the delegates on same. Mr. Barker moved and Mr. Dazell seconded: "That Mr. Henderson be made a committee to present the addresses to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and that he be requested to read the address prepared by the unions in the Pincher Creek electoral district."

Carried. At the request of some of the members present Mr. Nathurst read a paper which he had prepared on the tariff question.

Mr. Tregillus moved and Mr. Wilson seconded, "That if time permits that Mr. Nathurst be requested to present his paper on the tariff to the premier." Carried. Mr. Henderson moved and Mr. Barker seconded, "That we request our secretary to place himself in communication with the parties making the arrangements for the meeting and state that we prefer to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier in a public hall and request that this be arranged for." Carried. Mr. Nathurst moved and Mr. Isaac seconded, "That we do now adjourn to meet again in this hall at two-thirty o'clock." Carried.

In calling the meeting to order on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Quinsey stated that it would be as well to call upon some of the members present for short addresses, so that all could become better acquainted with one another. He then called upon Mr. Tregillus. Mr. Tregillus briefly took up the work of the association, and showed how it was benefitting the members. He also explained the need of Direct Legislation and expressed the hope that it would be only a short time until this would be placed upon the statute books. Mr. Wilson, of Wheatland Centre, was then called upon, and spoke for a short time on the need of loyalty among the members. Mr. Bower took as his subject the need of more organization work, and appealed to all members for assistance along this line. He showed the need of the organization and the work which was being done. Mr. Fream took up the question of Direct Legislation and instanced the work which was being done in this direction in Oregon and other states.

Mr. Blunden, of Rocky Coulee, asked if the time had not arrived when the farmers should have independent candidates in the field to represent their interests. Mr. Blunden was answered by several members and the consensus of opinion was that such a thing would eventually mean ruin to the association. Better work could be done along the line of education than by going into party politics. Mr. Henderson, of Pincher Creek, stated it was the intention of the unions of Pincher Creek District to hold a district convention sometime during the month of November, when the different questions which would be up for discussion at the annual convention could be considered. He invited the unions present to send delegates. Mr. Barker took as his subject the need of making Calgary an order point, and showed how many members were losing heavily by the present reading of the Manitoba Grain Act. He also pointed out the need of loyalty by the members to the association. Mr. Quinsey then thanked the members for their attendance and asked them all to be on hand the next morning when the resolutions and addresses would be presented to the premier. The convention then closed and all present were of the opinion that the meeting would be a good one and would result in much good to the association in Southern Alberta.

HELPING NEIGHBORS

Stainsleigh Union held its regular meeting of Saturday evening, August 20th, there being a good attendance of members. After roll call and disposing of minutes of previous meeting, a letter from Mr. Guy W. Johnson, of Provost U. F. A., suggesting the formation of an agricultural society to cover the district lying between the Ribstone Creek and the Fourth meridian was read. It was resolved that the Stainsleigh Union should co-operate with the Provost Union in the organization of such a society. On account of ill health Mr. Taylor found it impossible to act as president and sent in his resignation, which was accepted. Mr. Fred Pegg, an energetic and prosperous farmer of the district and an enthusiastic member of the U. F. A., was elected as Mr. Taylor's successor. There being no elevators or store room at Hayter, it was suggested by

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT:

JAMES BOWER - - RED DEER

VICE-PRESIDENT:

W. J. TREGILLUS - - CALGARY

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

E. J. FREAM - - INNISFAIR

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jeliff, Spring Coulee.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Nampa; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mielecki, Calgary.

Mr. Pegallie that the farmers of this district form a joint stock company to build, own and operate an elevator at that point. The suggestion caused much discussion but nothing was done, the matter being held over till the next meeting. A case of distress was brought before the meeting by the Rev. A. A. Thompson. A homesteader in the neighborhood is unable to work and is without money or means of support. A committee of six was immediately appointed to canvass the district to solicit aid for the person in need.

E. H. TWEDDLE, Sec.

Macklin.

INTERESTED IN HAIL

Carstairs Union met on August 20th for the first meeting since its organization. Owing to the pressure of harvest work only ten of the members were present but much interest and enthusiasm in the work of the association was displayed by those present, and when the harvest rush is over we hope to have well attended meetings and to secure a substantial addition to our enrollment. Owing to our district having had the misfortune of being visited by a very destructive hail storm last week, much interest in the hail insurance bill was manifested. We were very glad to note from the earlier circulars issued from the central office this year the progressive policy in regard to this business which the provincial government has adopted. We highly commend the stand taken last spring by the executive when protesting against permission being granted to private companies to solicit hail insurance business within the province and in general commend all that it has done towards persuading the government to continue the business. We heartily hope that from the data that will be collected this year means will be found for putting the business on a satisfactory and paying basis. Several of our members have expressed a desire for information in regard to the pork packing proposition and we would like to know the present status of this proposition and also a supply of the contract forms.

R. R. WOOD, Sec.

Carstairs.

TRING KEEPS BUSY

At a general meeting of Tring Union, held at the residence of R. W. Humfrey on Saturday evening, August 20, there was a good attendance of members and much interest displayed in the different reports presented. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been disposed of a lengthy report of the doings of the eight delegates sent from Tring Union to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Lloydminster, and amalgamate with the other unions to present a petition to him, the petition being presented by Mr. Rackham, of Lloydminster, was read. The delegates were presented by our member, Mr. Bramley Moore, to the Hon. A. L. Sifton, premier of Alberta, and presented to him our plea for a railway through the north-westerly part of the country. Mr. Sifton saw the great need of a railroad through that country and took our petition, promising to look it over and do what laid in his power to assist. The delegation thanked him and withdrew.

A letter was read from the Dewberry Union as to their proposal to establish a creamery, government or otherwise on some convenient place near the Vermilion River. There appeared to be a

Lack of space forces holding
over the account of the meeting
of the U.F.A. with Sir Wilfrid
Laurier. The article will appear
next week.

great deal of interest shown, but as many members were absent it was thought advisable to postpone the discussion till the September meeting. T. B. Goodall spoke at some length in regard to the meeting at Kitscoty having reference to the holding of agricultural show in October, and stated that some ninety-five members had already subscribed. He hoped more would hand in their names and that he should be in a better position at the next meeting of the union to give some more particulars, such as the prize list, etc. The meeting then adjourned until Saturday, September 17, at the home of Mr. J. C. Dales.

C. W. HARRINGTON, Sec.

Tring.

♦ ♦ ♦

A SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

Although the picnic time is over for the present and everyone is down to hard work for a time, still, as no account has yet appeared, the following report of the first annual picnic of Trenville Union of the U.F.A. will be interesting to some. The weather was simply ideal up to about six o'clock, when a heavy thunderstorm put a stop to the proceedings for a time, and many who would otherwise have stopped for the dance were compelled to go home. The energetic committee in charge of the arrangements made a splendid showing and arranged a very satisfactory program of sports, including horse races for ladies, girls, boys and men, cowboy race, bucking contest, married ladies', young ladies', children's and men's foot races, and all were well filled and provoked much merriment. Not the least entertaining part of the program was the ring tilting tournament, but unfortunately owing to the lateness of the day this had to be considerably curtailed. There were several competitors for the honors of the field, however, and the valuable prizes offered were all earned. The thanks of the committee are due to the merchants of Red Deer, Content and Trenville, and to several of the gentlemen resident in the district for the many valuable prizes donated by them towards the sports. The refreshments were looked after by F. Green, T. Laver and T. Leffley, and these gentlemen were most ably assisted by Mrs. T. Laver, to whom great thanks is due. The net profits realized from the refreshments were \$17.00. Dancing was held in the U.F.A. hall upon a specially built platform in the evening, and some thirty couples danced till the wee sma' hours of the morning. The opinion of everyone was that they had thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and that the next picnic would draw an immense crowd. Although the U.F.A. at Trenville is quiet at the present time, still everybody is busy and once the rush of work is over just watch us, that's all.

♦ ♦ ♦

PREVENT FOREST FIRES

At our last meeting of the Cowley Union, held on Saturday, August 27, much interest was taken in the approaching visit of the prime minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to Lethbridge, and the objects of the U.F.A. deputation that will meet

him there. Our vice-president, J. F. Ross, was appointed delegate and probably many members will accompany him. In addition to supporting the resolutions already presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, our delegate was instructed to present the inadequate means provided for the prevention of, and contending with, the disastrous forest fires which have been so prevalent this year. The unfortunate settlers who live in the vicinity of these fires seem to be the sole dependence of the authorities for forest protection. They have to fight the fires and provide food and shelter for all who help. The Forest Fire Warden seems to have no authority to hire men or to buy provisions, and then, especially in a dry year like this, he has a district to guard large enough for five or six wardens and a staff of men as well. He may work 24 hours a day, and often has this summer, but he cannot cover the ground. The net result is millions of feet of valuable lumber destroyed, thousands of acres of much needed pasture burnt, and a loss of time and money to settlers who can ill afford it, besides having the hardest kind of work put up to them in the middle of their spring work, haying or harvest season.

The matter of holding a district convention was advanced a step by a communication from Fishburn Union recommending the idea and suggesting that as Pincher Creek was the central town that the secretary of the local there be requested to act as secretary for the convention and make arrangements for the meeting. It was with great satisfaction that the local heard the decision of the U.F.A. executive to secure the services of a solicitor in the Lighthart case. A member had a letter from the Claims Agent of the railway company, dated August 20, couched in almost the same terms as that addressed to Mr. Lighthart, so if the law has been changed, as the Hon. Mr. Graham stated, why does the C.P.R. still use that clause to protect itself? It was the opinion of the members that some alteration is necessary in the method by which laws are tinkered with by order-in-council. Some way should be devised so that people interested in any particular legislation, either for or against it, should receive notice with ample time to protest if an order-in-council is contemplated to change an act or a clause in an act, or else the Canadian Council of Farmers will have to retain some one all the time at Ottawa and the provincial legislatures.

JOHN KEMMIS, Sec.

Cowley.

♦ ♦ ♦

ENDORSES RESOLUTIONS

The members of Spring Ridge Union, at their last regular meeting endorsed the resolution of Tofteld Union in regard to internal elevators, and in regard to the terminals requested that the resolution already adopted by the union should be submitted to the proper authorities. Our membership is now twenty-four, and we expect to add several more at an early date.

M. C. DUFFIELD, Sec.

Spring Ridge.

♦ ♦ ♦

PRESENTING IRRIGATION SCHEME

Iron Springs Union will be represented at Lethbridge by G. W. Pierson, who was appointed a delegate at the last meeting. A resolution had been prepared petitioning for an irrigation ditch through the district, and we will arrange to have an engineer present who will explain the feasibility of the scheme. We hope to secure the assistance of the other unions in this enterprise.

THOS. H. WYMAN, Sec.

Iron Springs.

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WOULD LIKE FARMING SUBJECTS

Although Flagstaff Union has not been heard from lately the members are enthusiastic and are sticking together well. We would very much like to see some discussions, leading articles and special articles appear in THE GUIDE on such problems as ploughing vs. discing for second crop on breaking, and other matters of interest to the farmers. This problem is a very much discussed one here and we would like to have the scientific theories for the same, such as effects on preservation of soil moisture, etc., presented.

W. M. FLEMING, Sec.

Flagstaff.

PRAIRIE FIRE TROUBLES

At the last meeting of Summerview Union it was resolved that voluntary subscriptions should be received to enable the general secretary to press a law suit to recover damages from the C. P. R. in respect to the grass fire which destroyed much hay on Henderson's land here lately, and, further, for any similar lawsuits where definite illegal damage has been done and a satisfactory seems probable; also that this be published in THE GUIDE and if possible to establish throughout the country the practice of so subscribing. We think it would be undesirable to burden the members with any liability beyond the annual subscription, and, further, to incur the delay involved in making a money call on lodges for this or similar purposes. It is thought that in this particular instance subscriptions of twenty-five cents each would suffice. Our vice-president, H. N. Nathurst, was appointed the delegate to represent Summerview Union at Lethbridge. A resolution was also passed asking for information in detail regarding the Lighthart case, and the probable cost per union if the case is proceeded with.

JOHN M. LIDDELL, Acting Sec.
Pincher.

♦ ♦ ♦

HIGHLAND ORGANIZED

The farmers of Highland district received a visit from W. J. Tregillus during July and as a result a union of the U. F. A. was organized, with a membership of thirteen and with every prospect of a large addition at an early date. The members are all enthusiastic and the result will be that Highland will be heard from in the future. The first officers are: president, R. S. Parslow; secretary-treasurer, R. L. Elves.

R. L. ELVES, Sec.-Treas.

Loma, P. O.

♦ ♦ ♦

ROUSING UP INTEREST

At the last regular meeting of Kasimir Union it was decided to hold a picnic on

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Wednesday, September 17, for the purpose of adding new members to our union, which now numbers 28, and at the same time renew the interest in the work among those who do not join. We would like arrangements to be made for a good speaker to be with us at that time. Delegates were also appointed to present this union at Lethbridge on the occasion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit there.

W. E. PATE, Sec.

Rosemead.

Gifts and Prizes

for all friends and for every occasion and contest may be selected from a brief perusal of our **SUPERB NEW CATALOGUE**, now nearing completion. Write to us at once, so that your name may be included in our forward list, to ensure an early copy of this finely illustrated production being mailed to you. You cannot fail to find the very article you are in quest of, and at the price you have decided upon. Ours is by far the largest and best selected stock of Jewelry, Sterling Silver, Cut Glass, Brass Ornaments, Clocks and Watches, Leather Goods, Flat Ware, English Cutlery, Electro-Plate, etc., in Canada, and no other house can offer you the Novelties we carry, nor equal our value on Staple Goods.

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Live Stock

BEEF AND DAIRY TYPES

Many farmers continue to raise cattle for market for beef purposes from stock that do not possess any blood of the beef breed, and consequently they lack what is known as the beef type. It is impossible to produce beef economically from cattle of the dairy type, or even from cattle that possess any considerable amount of this blood.

To produce an animal of the beef type, it is necessary to use the beef breeds of cattle, such as the Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen Angus, and Galloway. Cattle of this breeding put on flesh very much more rapidly and of a better quality.

The Beef Type

A beef animal could be described in a general way as a low down compact blocky animal. He must have a short blocky head, a wide breast, a deep, wide chest, a broad back, a good spring of rib, heavy full thighs. He must have a pliable mellow skin, for this quality indicates a good fleshing tendency.

The points that a cow should possess if adapted to economical milk production are quite the opposite from what is seen in the beef animal.

The Dairy Type

The dairy cow possesses a long face, thin, slender neck and a sharp projecting shoulder. She is not very wide in the chest, but her capacity of chest is due to her depth which is greater in proportion to her size than you will find in the beef animal. She possesses large barrel which indicates a good capacity for digesting her food. Her depth here should exceed her depth in any other portion of the body. A dairy cow should have a good width at the hips. Her thighs should be lean and free from muscling. She should be open between her thighs.

Much attention should be given the udder of the dairy cow—a large udder does not indicate that it is a good one; they are often very fleshy. A good udder should be elastic and pliable, and shows many folds when milked out, and the teats should be placed equal distances apart, which is generally always the case if the udder is symmetrical and well proportioned. Large milk veins are good indications; the more winding and branching they are, the better the indication. The veins do not carry milk, as many think, but carry the blood from the udder to the body and the more blood that passes through the udder, the more milk there is produced, because the milk is produced from the blood.

A good dairy cow possesses a rather thin, pliable, elastic skin. A coarse, harsh handling skin is a poor indication. When cows possess these qualities of skin they are rarely good producers.—Prof. W. B. Richards, N. D. Agr. College.

WHAT IS A GOOD BEEF ANIMAL?

The Minnesota State Farm School answers this question by means of the score card, by which nothing is left to chance, and each separate item in the animal's make it is taken into account, and voted upon a basis that long experience has shown to be fair and reasonable.

Scale of Points—

General Appearance:

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Weight, score according to age | 10 |
| 2. Form, straight, topline and underline; deep, broad, low set, stylish..... | 10 |
| 3. Quality, hair fine, skin pliable; bone dense, flesh firm, even and deep, especially in regions of valuable cuts | 12 |
| 4. Condition, good health; vigorous; fat abundant, evenly distributed | 8 |

Head and Neck:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5. Muzzle, broad; mouth, large; jaw, wide; nostrils, large..... | 1 |
| 6. Eyes, large, clear, placid | 1 |
| 7. Face, short, quiet expression ... | 1 |
| 8. Forehead, broad, full | 1 |
| 9. Ears, medium size, fine texture .. | 1 |
| 10. Horns, fine texture, oval medium size | 1 |
| 11. Neck, thick, short; throat, clean | 1 |

Forequarters:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 12. Shoulder vein, full..... | 2 |
|------------------------------|---|

- | | |
|---|---|
| 13. Shoulder, covered with flesh, compact on top, smooth | 2 |
| 14. Brisket, advanced; breast wide | 1 |
| 15. Dewlap, skin not too loose and drooping..... | 1 |
| 16. Legs, straight, short; arm, full; shank, fine, smooth | 2 |
- Body:**
- | | |
|--|----|
| 17. Chest, full, deep, wide; girth, large; crops full..... | 4 |
| 18. Ribs, long, arched, thickly fleshed | 8 |
| 19. Back, broad, straight, smooth, even | 10 |
| 20. Loin, thick, broad | 8 |
| 21. Flank, full, even with underline | 2 |
- Hindquarters:**
- | | |
|---|---|
| 22. Hips, smoothly covered; distance apart in proportion with other parts | 2 |
| 23. Rump, long, wide, even, tail head smooth, not patchy..... | 2 |
| 24. Pin bones, not prominent; far apart | 1 |
| 25. Thighs, full, deep, wide | 4 |
| 26. Twist, deep, plump | 1 |
| 27. Purse, full, indicating fleshiness | 1 |
| 28. Legs, straight, short; shank, fine, smooth | 2 |
- Total

Dairy

YOUR BARGAIN WITH THE COW

Many seem to labor under the mistaken idea that the scales and Babcock test are all that it is necessary to use in weeding out the unprofitable cows from their herds. The scales and test tell but half of the story. Some cows give a fairly large milk and butter yield, but are not economical producers. Others may not give as much milk, but are economical producers. After you have determined each cow's individual output, you must have some way of getting at her individual cost of food. In these times of high-priced feed this factor is especially essential.

A cow does not need to be a great feeder in order to be a profitable producer. A cow may be a rather light feeder and still digest her food so perfectly as to produce as much as a cow that will eat twice her amount of food; it is the first cow we want to keep.

You should keep track of the number of pounds of food and its market value, and the amount of milk and butter, so that you may figure what each pound of butter costs, just as you would figure if you had a separate account with each cow in your

herd. To weigh each cow's milk or feed each day would be impractical for the average farmer, but to weigh each milking one day each week and to weigh the food the same day would bring approximate results, adequate for all practical purposes. Of course the weighing of hay and fodders would not be so absolutely correct as with grain foods, yet it would enable you to make very accurate estimates.

The important thing we are after is to determine which of our cows is the lowest producer under the same conditions. Now, from the records kept during the year, get the number of pounds of milk produced; then look up her test and figure the number of pounds of butter; then, from the cost of feeding her, figure the cost of producing each pound of butter. In this way you can figure what each cow in your herd produces a pound of butter for.

Sell those that produce a pound of butter for thirty cents and keep all that produce a pound for fifteen cents. There are few dairymen who are not keeping cows that require thirty cents' worth of feed to produce the same amount of milk or butter that other cows in their herd produce for fifteen cents.

There are many other points to consider in determining the individuality of a herd of dairy cows, but the three points from the money-making side of the question are the quantity of milk, average per cent. of butter-fat and the cost of the cow's food. A little trouble, a little time and a little thought applied to this matter of "cost accounting" would pay the farmer as well as it pays the city manufacturer.

THE SCALES BROUGHT SURPRISES

We have been milking cows for nearly twenty years, fifteen years of this time with grade Shorthorn cows. The fact that they did not bring the returns they should led us to weigh and test the milk, then to the purchase of a pure-bred Holstein bull. We have been weighing and testing for three years, weighing every milking and testing a composite sample once a month, doing the work ourselves. We would not give up weighing and testing and stay in the dairy business.

We have found that the cows we thought would be the first to be sold are among the best cows we had. We did not think when we began testing that we had a cow in the herd that would make three hundred pounds of butter in a year, but our records show that we have three out of the original herd of eleven that can do it.

The testing of the herd has led us to better feed and care for the cows, for when the milk is being weighed every day, any decrease in the milk-flow is noticed, and the cause is looked for. We have found, also, that there is a great difference in the length of the lactation period of the different cows; some will start out with a big flow of milk, but will be going dry in four or five months, while others will start with a fair flow and keep it up for a longer time.

We tested yellow-looking milk from a cow that was part Jersey that tested 3.9 per cent. and 4 per cent., while blue-

looking milk from a Holstein tested 3.8 per cent. and 3.9 per cent.

If we are going to get a profitable dairy herd, we must raise the heifer-calves from the best cows, and how are we going to know which are the best cows unless we weigh and test the milk?

The lowest producing cow we had gave eighty-three pounds of butter-fat, the highest three hundred and fifty-four pounds.

T. J. B.

CARE OF CREAM

By Geo. P. Grout, B.S.A.

It is a great problem to obtain a uniform and finely flavored butter with conditions as they now exist under the hand separator system, but the farm separator has come to stay and the sooner we adopt measures for the improvement of quality in our dairy products the better it will be for the dairy interests of the Northwest. Carelessness on the part of the cream patron is one of the chief causes. When milk was hauled to the creamery it had to be delivered in good condition else it would not go through the separator. The result was as might be expected—a better quality of goods. Almost any kind of cream will make butter and patrons have taken advantage of this fact. This is doing more to advance the oleomargarine interests than any one other thing, as consumers prefer a good grade of oleomargarine to an inferior grade of butter.

There is no reason why as good a quality of butter cannot be made from hand separator cream as from whole milk if proper care is given the cream. The hand separators should be kept in a clean place and washed every time the machine is used. The care of the milk and cream should start in the barn by keeping the cows in a cleanly condition. Where the cows are filthy it is impossible to deliver cream in a good, wholesome condition. If cows are kept in a well regulated stall and are properly bedded it should not be a difficult matter to keep them clean. With clean barns, milk-house and separator the cream should be started in a fair condition, and if delivered frequently at the creamery it should be in a good sweet condition. Where the cream is sweet the buttermaker can pasteurize it, add a commercial culture or churn it sweet as is being done in places at the present time.

The spoiling of the flavor in butter is usually due to the growth of a tiny plant or bacteria in the cream. Bacteria are very similar to plants in their habits and the same principles which apply to plant life obtain with the bacteria. If the weather is warm and muggy weeds grow readily, and likewise if the cream is warm the tiny plants in the cream are very active. It is, therefore, important that care be taken not only in keeping filth forms out of the milk, but also in stopping the growth of those which have already entered the milk or cream. To sum up the whole matter, keep the barn clean, well lighted and ventilated. Keep the separator and dairy utensils clean and then cool the cream down to 50 degrees as soon as possible after separating. Cream should then be delivered three times a week in summer and twice in winter so that the butter maker receives it in a sweet condition. The quality of our butter will then be so good that oleomargarine will be a poor seller among customers of average means.

SALT AS FERTILIZER

What virtue is there in salt as a fertilizer?

Very little, if any. There are occasional reports of benefit from the use of salt, particularly in the way of brightening and stiffening the straw of cereals, but they are more than offset by reports of damage.

In a recent work entitled "Principles of Soil Fertility," Professor Vivian, of Ohio State University, says:

"Salt was among the first substances to be used as a manure, but in spite of the antiquity of its use the value of salt as a fertilizer is still in dispute. It is certain that injury quite as often as benefit has resulted from its application. In fact, it may be said that there are no experiments of any note which indicate that salt has any beneficial effect on plant growth. Many so-called agricultural salts are on the market, but they certainly do not possess any virtue not found in common salt, and it is doubtful if there is any manurial value in salt of any kind."



Still He Grinds the Corn

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 5c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five. This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants, and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of THE GUIDE, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell, or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it, and be convinced.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIPT FOR SALE cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands improved and unimproved for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE, N.E. 1/4 SECTION 30, Tp. 43, R. 10, West, third meridian; 40 acres, cultivated, clay subsoil; 1/4 mile from Railway Survey; Price, \$2,500, half cash.—John H. Tage, Luxemburg, Sask. 8-6

FOR SALE, 160 ACRES OF LAND, THE NORTH-EAST QUARTER OF SECTION 32, township 30, range 3, W. 5 M. 45 acres under crop, good well, two room house, barn 20 x 30, shingled and cracks battened with four by one strips, walls 16 ft.; good granary at back of barn, will hold 3,000 bushels of grain; close to market; two miles from Westcott.

Price, \$25 per acre. Terms, \$1,000 cash; balance can be arranged to suit buyer. This farm is located in a section where the climate is suitable for mixed farming; your cattle can feed out all winter and the crops are sure; no drouth. C. M. Scott, Westcott, Alta. 7-1

FOR SALE—THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 32, township 30, range 3, W. 5 M. Five room house, stables for 30 head of stock, 3 pig pens, granary for 4,000 bushels of grain; good well that can water 50 head of stock or more; 30 acres under crop this year.

Price, \$25 per acre. Terms, \$1,000 cash; balance can be run on interest for five years, or can pay at any time in five years; interest 8 per cent. The crops never fail on account of drouth. Good school and church and good markets for all kinds of produce. Post office, two stores, one harness and shoemaker three miles from the land. Town named Westcott. C. M. Scott, Westcott, Alta. 7-1

FARM FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION, 12 miles north of Lloydminster. 40 acres cultivated, good well, lumber shack 12x24, stables, 20 acres fenced, \$1600.—Posthuma, Lloydminster. 7-1

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED—AN IMPROVED 1/4 SECTION IN good locality, on easy terms.—Address: H. Bebbington, Yellow Grass, Sask. 4-3

FARMERS—LIST YOUR LANDS FOR SALE with us. Only selected land likely to increase in value listed. \$1.00 per acre commission charged sellers. Required certificate from nearest lawyer or notary public that listing price is fair and that land likely to increase in value, also full particulars as to character of soil and cultivation and improvements. Write to Investors Protective Association, Box 947, Saskatoon, Sask. (Reference Russell Hartney, Barrister, Saskatoon, Sask.) 7-1

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HALF-SECTION LAND 1/2 under cultivation; 1/4 fenced, house, granary, stable, well, etc., on banks Pipestone, four miles from town. Capital farm on easy terms. Apply Mrs. K. Stabileford, Fleming, Sask. 7-1

FARMS TO RENT

FARMS TO RENT—I WANT SEVERAL RENTERS for my farms in the heart of the best flax and wheat growing districts in Saskatchewan. Apply direct to me by mail.—G. A. Sylte, Kindersley, Sask. 7-6

POTATOES WANTED

WANTED—A CARLOAD OF POTATOES. Please send prices by September 15th, 1910. Address: The Farmers' Exchange Co., Ltd., Barons, Alta. 5-2

DOGS FOR SALE

COLLIE PUPS—FROM GOOD WORKING Stock.—P. Johnson, Greenway, Man. 6-6

SHEEP FOR SALE

SHEEP FOR SALE—TWENTY GRADE Shropshire Ewes and Thirty Ewe Lambs.—Joseph Dunn, V.S., Deloraine. Phone 175, R4. 8-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VALLEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your wants and pocket book. Honest treatment. Highest financial references. **BE QUICK!** Write today for our illustrated Catalog and full information. Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44, WADENA, Sask.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognised as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE BRED Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns, young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES.—JACQUES BROS., IM- porters and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

F. H. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREEDER Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 to \$60 EACH. 2 Clydesdale Colts cheap; Yorkshire Pigs, \$8 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CATTLE, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask., breeder.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—MAY FARROWS. R. Pritchard, Roland, Man.

P. B. McLAREN, CLEARWATER, MAN., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep; a choice lot of rams and ewes for sale, one or two years old.

PURE JERSEY COWS—LIDDELL, PINCHER Station, Alberta. 7-6

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS—ALL AGES, for sale.—C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Arcola, Sask.

LEGAL

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, LL.B. (LATE DEPUTY) District Registrar, Brandon) Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask.—Land Titles a specialty.

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec.-Treas., Swan River, Man.

OATS WANTED

WANTED—ONE CAR OF CLEAN OLD OATS, delivered at Roland St.—R. J. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 7-2

HAY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—600 TONS CHOICE PRAIRIE Wool Wild Hay, with flat blade, "Blue Stem", a round green stem resembling Blue Joint. Pressed ready for delivery. Write J. J. Donnelly Herbert, Sask. 7-0

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

WANTED—BUTTER AND EGGS, STRICTLY fresh. Direct from the farmer.—J. N. Campbell's, 608 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 7-6

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF CHOICE WHITE Wyandotte Cockerels, bred from an imported cock, and first class laying hens. Price \$1.50 and \$2.00. To be shipped October 15.—Edward Peterson, Lewisville, Alta. 7-2

I WANT YOUR STRICTLY FRESH EGGS

NOW and all the time. I always pay more than your local store, and pay cash. I also pay the express both ways, and look after your fillers but I want the GENUINE ARTICLE, and they must be free from all dirt and nest stain. Keep your hens laying now and all winter. Write me.

A. G. E. LOWMAN,

N.C. LIVE POULTRY | 377 Portage Ave. | WANTED | WINNIPEG.



STRONG WATER

Mr. Edison was once asked to send a phonographic cylinder to a fair. He sent this reply:

"You ask me to send you a phonographic cylinder and to say a few words to the audience. I do not think the audience would take any interest in dry scientific subjects, but perhaps they might be interested in a little story that a man sent me on a phonographic cylinder the other day from San Francisco. In the year 1873 a man from Massachusetts came to California with a chronic liver complaint. He searched all over the coast for a mineral spring to cure the disease, and finally he found, down in the San Joaquin Valley, a spring the waters of which almost instantly cured him. He therefore started a sanitarium, and people all over the world came and were quickly cured. Last year this man died, and so powerful had been the action of the waters that they had to take his liver out and kill it with a club.—Edison."

THE RETORT COURT(EOUS

A barrister named Bushe was trying a case in Limerick before Chief Baron O'Grady when, in the course of the lawyer's speech, an ass began to bray loudly outside the courtroom, the window of which opened on a pasture.

"Wait a moment," said the Chief Baron. "One at a time, Mr. Bushe, if

you please."

The barrister presently had a good chance to retort. When O'Grady was charging the jury the ass began to bray, this time at a greater distance from the courtroom window.

"I beg your lordship's pardon," said Bushe. "May I ask you to repeat your last words? There is such an echo about here I did not quite catch that sentence."

His Veracity Was Admirable

At a certain Scottish dinner it was found that every one had contributed to the evening's entertainment but a certain Doctor MacDonald.

"Come, come, Doctor MacDonald," said the chairman, "we cannot let you escape."

The doctor protested that he could not sing.

"My voice is altogether unmusical, and resembles the sound caused by the act of rubbing a brick along the panels of a door."

The company attributed this to the doctor's modesty. Good singers, he was reminded, always needed a lot of pressing.

"Very well," said the doctor, "if you can stand it I will sing."

When he had finished a braw Scot said: "Mon, your singin's no up to much, but your veracity's just awful. You're richt about that brick."

Ready! Go!!

Now that the harvest rush is largely over let's get busy and start our Directory of Local Grain Growers' Associations.

We want 500 cards similar to the one which is being inserted by the Swan River Association.

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall, at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec.-Treas., Swan River, Man. 7-1

If the publication of this card in THE GUIDE is a good thing for the Swan River Association, a similar card should be of value to every local association in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In the first place such a card would keep before your own members the dates of the regular meetings. (In case of a special meeting being held it could be announced in this column, the regular card being changed for the purpose).

In the next place it would direct the attention of non-members of your association who are regular or transient readers of THE GUIDE to the regular and systematic meetings of your association, and would no doubt lead many of them to become affiliated with you.

It will bring your association prominently before hundreds of manufacturers and dealers who are anxious to sell you goods direct.

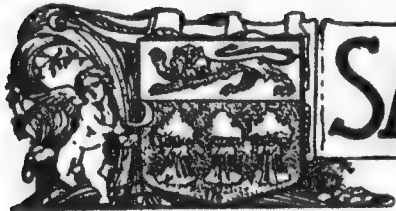
But more important than all, the publication of one or more pages of cards of this character would do more than perhaps any other one thing to impress the various corporations and other interests which you are fighting with the fact that the Grain Growers' Associations are well organized, are meeting regularly and that their demands must receive consideration.

The cost of such a card is very slight. THE GUIDE, in order to encourage this movement, has decided to offer a yearly rate of \$4 per line. The card of the Swan River Association contains four lines and will therefore cost \$16 per year.

Bear in mind that THE GUIDE is not a money making proposition—every dollar of revenue received from this source will be expended with a view to making THE GUIDE a more powerful fighting organization on behalf of the Western farmer.

We would suggest, therefore, that at the next meeting of your local association you pass a resolution empowering your secretary to insert a card in THE GUIDE similar to that carried by the Swan River Association.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE Winnipeg.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

WANTED, 2000 MEN AND WOMEN

Whole souled, whole hearted, who want to do something for King, Country and Humanity.

To conduct a farmers' parliament at every school house in Saskatchewan, this fall and winter.

Two or three men and women at every school to lead our social set, and arrange for young and old a social time; to give opportunity for the study of rural home building; making an ideal rural community, ideal farmers, farmers' wives, farmers homes, farmers' sons and daughters. Ideal business men and women, ideal citizens of a great country. Why ideal rural home? Because on them depends the stability of a nation. Why ideal community? Because it is not ideal and it must be made ideal from within itself. Ideal farmers educated to understand all about their business from the growing of radishes to the intricacies of politics and economics. Educated as to plant life, animal life, human life, spiritual life, politics, mechanics and economics.

Business? Why no man in the realm does more business, buys more or sells more in the conduct of his own affairs than the farmer. He must make his own home, be his own gardener, his own veterinarian; up against his own humanity and everyone else. Isolated in the fight, (only for the Grain Growers' association) his own builder, machinist, business manager and priest. So we want to conduct a farmers' parliament, a board of trade, a social ring, a practicing ground, for without practice there can be no perfection. Life is real. Life is earnest. "Lives of great men all remind us" of this. It is up to us to secure that which ought to be. We must be up and doing, achieving, pursuing, laboring, not waiting.

If you want to take part, if you ought to take part, send in your name and address to this office, and get further information. Do you want to leave the world better than you found it? Be one of these 2000 helpers. See a neighbor or two about it. Start a live Grain Growers' association at your school and through it carry out the above suggestion.

SASK. G. G. ASSOCIATION.
F. W. Green, Secretary.

A FEW QUESTIONS ANSWERED

What should a farm be like anyway? What should be inside of it? What should the farm itself and the farmer himself be like? Also his wife and family? What is your vision regarding this? What should be the general community conditions; the roads, bridges, telephone and mail communication; light, water, and fuel supply? What about schools and colleges? Should they all be placed in the town or city? What should the farmer have to do with the government of this country? Anything? Should towns and cities be built at the expense of the country? Can you have an ideal nation by robbing the rural districts of everything that is brightest and best, and covering a few spots with tenement houses twenty storeys high, and tramways three deep? Do you think that the men on the land in this country ought to look into these matters? If so, join our association. Join for life, and join at once.

F. W. G.

ANSWER PROMPTLY

We have just received the following letter from one of our associations. We herewith publish our reply, trusting it will be readily understood and be acted on by our members generally.

"On page 14 of the Grain Growers' Guide, of August 31st, I notice that my name appears among those who have not made their returns to you regarding the two circular letters sent out to the secretaries. I may say, however, that I answered your second appeal some time ago, but should you not have received my letter I would kindly ask you to forward to me here, a new circular for my execution."

The Answer

"Yours, re our circular, here. I thank you for your promptness this time, but do you not think you could just as easily

have answered the questions clearly set forth on that page 14 of the August 31st number of the Guide, to which you refer, as write and ask me to send the questions over again? I may say that I just love work, but I am beginning to think our officers and members might wake up and try to help to get and keep this association together.

F. W. GREEN.

[Note.—Three letters have been sent to many of the secretaries on this matter involving considerable expense, endless labor, and vexatious delay. If there are any others who have lost or misplaced the circulars, will the members interest themselves in seeing that their officers are attending to their correspondence as we cannot raise the dead unless we can get to their grave.

F. W. G.

NO COMPLAINT, EH?

M. E. Lowther, president of the West of England Corn Trade Association, now on a visit to this country, is credited with saying that in the last four years there have been no serious complaints regarding grading of Canadian wheat. But if Mr. Lowther was a Canadian farmer who had gone to great pains to grow clean, pure Fyfe, and had sold it on the Winnipeg market as 1 Northern under

clean it there and then chop the seeds for feed." "No, sir," said another, "you take a machine like this and clean your grain right in the field and throw the weeds in the straw pile and burn them." "Well," said a man who had hitherto been quietly listening, "what has all this got to do with the price when it is cleaned? How is the best way to ship it, so as to get the highest price." A little man with a patch on his pants said, suddenly, "Clean it in the field, load your own car, and ship it to the Grain Growers' Grain Company." "Yes," said the quiet fellow, "but how would you ship it," and he took a bite out of a black-looking, strong-smelling substance, he seemed to relish, and handed it to the man with the patched pants, who also took a bite, gave it two or three nags, rolled it to one side of his mouth and turned his eyes towards the heavens, "Now, look here," said he, as he handed the remainder back, "as soon as you get your car loaded, go to the station agent, and tell him you want to bill out your car, tell him the number of the car, and that you want it billed to the Grain Growers' Grain Co. at Fort William. Advise the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg, and then get one of the girls to write them and tell them to sell to the best advantage, and send them that shipping bill right away."

Thy Kingdom Come

By F. W. GREEN

Maybe this is Sunday with you; maybe you have the threshers; maybe you did not get time to pray this morning; maybe you had frost, hail or drought, and things are not as good generally with you as you would like; maybe you have read of our friend Partridge's coming New Civilization; of bettered conditions when you will see Mercy and Truth kiss each other; when things will be as they ought to be; when the balance-wheel of justice is in regular motion and things are equal and fair all round.

But you say that the good time coming is not yet here, and you are out of sorts, and feel tough. Now, lots of people feel that way to-day. Maybe someone quite close to you feels just as tough as you do. Maybe some of the men about, or neighbors, or your wife, son or daughter, several near you, may be longing for the New Kingdom. Maybe somebody's cattle or swine got into your garden today. I sympathize with you. It is difficult to pray "Thy Kingdom Come" at such times, but it helps a fellow to look out that his own horses, cattle or swine are not in anyone else's garden or stooks, and if they are there, be sure under such conditions most people find it difficult to pray.

Now, make sure that your own things are all right, then speak a kind word to the threshermen. They may also feel tough and a long way from home. Maybe their bed last night was not good. The chances are that the wife, too, has had a busy time lately. If help and consideration for her could be secured today "Thy Kingdom" might come. Say! If we all started in to fetch in "The Kingdom."

I saw a large field the other day covered with Canada thistles, and the soft, downy seeds were rising in the breeze and gliding out over an adjoining summer fallow across the road (not in Saskatchewan), and I admitted to myself that if that were my field, prayer would be a difficult performance. But any effective method applied to the owner of the land where the thistles grew that would compel, yes compel, him and his thistles to be kept at home, would be bringing in "The Kingdom."

If the Grain Growers in general would see to it that we do not cause our neighbors unnecessary annoyance by our unkind and thoughtless words and deeds, carelessness with our stock, weeds, lack of fire precautions, etc., more of "The Kingdom" might come right away. But you say "that sermon does not catch me. I always see to it that I in no way injure others." How glad your neighbors must be that they are so near "The Kingdom" and you can afford to cheer up. Things may not be as bad as they seem.

the vain delusion that it was such wheat, free from wild oats or any other noxious weeds that was going forward to the Old Country markets as Manitoba One Northern, perhaps after seeing the general quality of the stuff or arriving in England, he would wonder what on earth had become of his pure, clean Fyfe wheat, and what the English miller would be willing to pay for it, if he was so satisfied with what he was being supplied with.

F. W. G.

RIGHT WAY TO SHIP

Recently several men were noticed standing around an old threshing machine discussing its merits as a cleaner, when one man said he did not want a machine on his place to take out the weed-seeds and leave them scattered around on the ground. "The right place for them," he said, "is to go to the elevator and

"What, send the bill right away; would it not be better to bill to your own order?" said the quiet fellow. "No," said the little pant patched man, "you see if the Grain Growers' Grain Company have the documents all in their hands before the car gets to Winnipeg, they can sell that car to go to any of the mills at St. Boniface, Keewatin, or any old place, wherever they can get the highest premium." "Premium," said the quiet man, "what's that?" "Why," said he with the mended pants, "that's what those millers will give for that car of wheat instead of taking one of the same grade, out of the terminal elevator. Do you know there was as high as seven cents per bushel paid last year over the closing price, for that privilege." "Is that so?" said the quiet fellow thoughtfully, "But that would give those fellows a chance to pick all the best wheat if every one did that." "Well," said the little man, whose pants had been fixed, "what in

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:

E. N. HOPKINS - - - MOOSE JAW

PRESIDENT

F. M. GATES - - - FILLMORE

VICE-PRESIDENT:

J. A. MURRAY - - - WAPELLA

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

FRED. W. GREEN - MOOSE JAW

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaverville; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

same patch difference does that make to you or me, if we get a better price for our wheat?" And the two pulled off a little to one side to discuss the matter further, as the party broke up.

F. W. GREEN.

A NEW ONE

In spite of the busy season the farmers at Progress met and listened to an address given by Chas. G. Crossman, after which they got busy and formed an association with a membership of fifteen. The Association to be called Progress Association, with officers as follows:—President, Thos. Freeman; vice-president, W. H. Shannon; secretary, Chas. Braybrook.

BANGOR RESOLUTIONS

Following are the resolutions that were presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his visit to Melville:

We, The Grain Growers' Association of Bangor, Saskatchewan, do request the Dominion government to take over the sole ownership, management, and control of the Terminal Elevators.

We do further request the Dominion government to greatly reduce or abolish, the tariff on all farm machinery.

Further, we do regret the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railroad is so long delayed, and pray that it will be commenced in earnest at once.

We are of the opinion that in fairness to the consumers of the West, it is necessary that such laws be passed as to enable them to co-operate in the purchasing of goods by large quantities, thereby avoiding a considerable portion of the cost of handling and transportation.

We the Bangor Association do fully endorse the views of the parent association, respecting the Chilled Meat Industry.

Further we do request that the railway rates be further reduced.

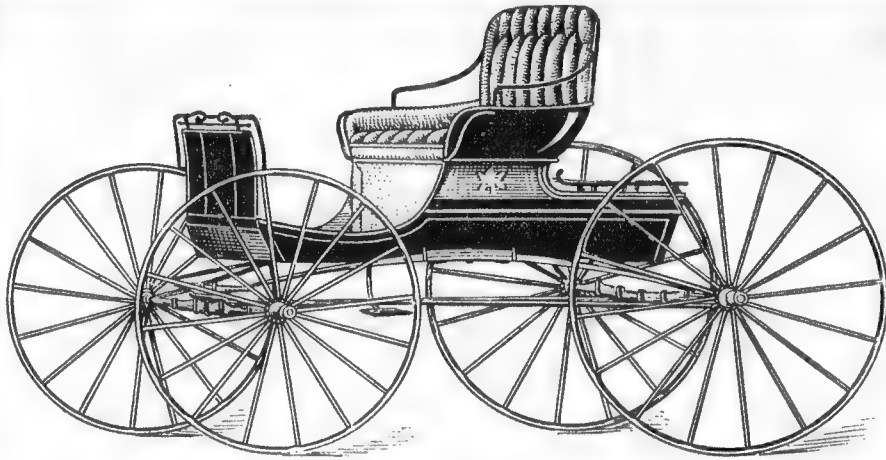
We do pray the Dominion government to enact a law making it illegal for any person to charge more than 5 per cent. per annum interest.

We are unanimously of the opinion that the best results would be obtained by direct legislation, with the Referendum and Recall.

CHURCHBRIDGE PICNIC

On Thursday, July 28, the Grain Growers' Association, of Churchbridge, held their first picnic on L. Cassidy's farm, one-half mile from the Village. Perfect weather, a good attendance, and everybody determined to enjoy themselves, made the picnic a grand success. The picnickers began to arrive on the grounds about one o'clock.

At three o'clock the president, W. H. Minninnick, who acted as chairman, called the speakers to the platform. A. G. Hawkes, from Broadview, a representative of the executive, was the first speaker on the program who entertained the audience with an instructive address for over an hour with the early history and present working of the association which was applauded again and again. The next speaker was F. Kirkham, of Saltcoats. He, in a masterly speech, dealt with the oppressive tariff on the Western farmers, also economic co-operation and organization. His speech was well received and frequently applauded. He



This ROAD WAGON for Quick Work and Easy Riding

For hurry-up trips—and there are lots of them on the farm—no rig equals this road wagon. It is a rig you can use day in and day out as many of our customers do, and its wearing qualities will surprise you. A neat looking buggy too, well finished and built on attractive lines—a rig you will be proud to ride in—but read the specifications and be convinced that for value, style and service you can't beat the Eaton line.

SPECIFICATIONS—1910 Model Road Wagon

BODY—24 inches wide, Corning style, curved patent leather dash with nickel rail, full length carpet.

WHEELS—Sarven patent, fitted with one inch round edge steel tires, front wheels 39 inches, rear wheels 43 inches. Made of selected hickory.

GEAR—Easy riding side springs, double reach, well braced, 15-16 inch highest grade steel double collar axles.

PAINTING—Body black, with red gear nicely striped.

SHAFTS—Second growth hickory, leather trimmed and well braced.

Price at Winnipeg, \$55.00; Price at Saskatoon, \$57.25

These prices are for road wagon having regular shaft equipment. If pole, whiffletrees and neckyoke are desired write for special quotations.

SEND ALL LETTERS TO WINNIPEG AS USUAL.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

SOLD DIRECT TO YOU AND GUARANTEED

No Better Investment Right Now

Plenty of Wheeling Yet Before the Snow Flies

The price at which Eaton vehicles sell is hardly a fair indication of their value for it must be remembered that the Eaton price gives to the purchaser the benefit of profits and commissions otherwise kept by agents, travellers and commission men. The purchaser pays less at the Eaton price but gets fully as good or better quality.

Every Eaton road wagon, every buggy, every democrat is guaranteed in such a way that the purchaser is positively insured against loss or disappointment. In the first place if the goods do not come up to expectations we will accept return, will pay freight charges both ways and will refund every cent of the purchase price; or if any part fails through defect in material or construction during the first year's running we will replace that part free of charge. We make it absolutely safe for you to order Eaton rigs by mail. Hundreds of satisfied customers all over the West. If you know a man who owns an Eaton rig ask him.

Great Value in this \$65.00 Democrat

One of the finest spring wagons manufactured and one of the most serviceable for any farmer as it can be used for a family carriage or for hauling light loads. Both seats are removable, the drop tail gate is securely fastened so that it will not rattle.

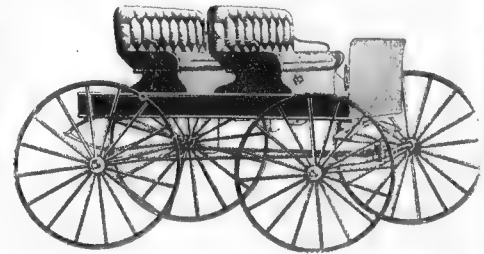
Body is 7 feet 6 inches long, 33 inches wide, 8 inches deep, wheels 40 and 44 inches, 1½ inch tires. Seats of generous size, cushioned for comfort and wear.

WRITE FOR EXACT FREIGHT CHARGES TO YOUR STATION

Shipping weight is 675 pounds. Prices given below are for Democrat fitted with well braced pole, whiffletrees and neckyoke. If change in equipment is desired please give us particulars of what you require.

Price at Winnipeg, \$65.00; Price at Saskatoon, \$68.85

We guarantee prompt shipment and safe arrival of all Eaton rigs. If Saskatoon is nearer to you than Winnipeg send in your order at the Saskatoon price but mail all orders to Winnipeg. We have a splendid Top Buggy costing \$65.00 at Winnipeg or \$67.80 at Saskatoon. Full particulars on request.



was followed by music and a song from A. G. Hawkes. The chairman then called on the last speaker for the day Jas. Nixon, of Kinbrae. Mr. Nixon dealt with our banking institutions, dear money and a number of other subjects in a practical and instructive manner.

W. H. MINHINNICK,
President, Churchbridge Asso.

SUPPORT THE GUIDE

At a meeting of Rouleau Grain Growers' Association, quite a discussion took place on the attempt that is being made by certain papers to brand THE GUIDE as a party paper. Our association is a strong one in number having a membership of over one hundred. After a warm discussion the following resolution was unanimously carried: "The members of this association express confidence in THE GUIDE as an independent paper. We approve of the stand it has taken and censure all papers that are attempting to brand it as a partisan publication." I have been instructed by our association to forward this resolution for publication in THE GUIDE.

R. R. TEIGART,
Sec. G. G. A.

Rouleau, Sask.

WHITEBERRY MEETING

A well attended and interesting meeting of the Whiteberry Grain Growers' Association was held under the presidency of Mr. Melling, in the Whiteberry school on Saturday Aug. 20, when a number of ladies graced the proceedings with their presence. Owing to the absence of J. Kent on a visit to friends in England, it became necessary to appoint a secretary-treasurer. The choice fell upon Will English, who immediately undertook the duties and read the minutes of last meeting which were adopted. A letter was read from Mr. Langley, M.P.P., stating his inability to meet the deputation appointed to confer with him. J. Giltiers who was deputed to represent the Whiteberry association gave an account of his interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at Saskatoon and complained that the premier's replies were too evasive to give much satisfaction. A lively

debate upon the tariff question was introduced by Montie Young who ardently advocated protective duties upon the importation of all goods which could be produced in the country. This view was supported by S. Page, but the advocates of Free Trade were in the majority, their case being ably spoken to by J. Gilders, and J. Melling. Rev. James Young, who had recently arrived from England, was asked to speak and pointed to the last budget introduced by Mr. Lloyd George as proof that Free Trade principles had led to unparalleled prosperity in the old country. The discussion was carried on under the chairmanship of Mr. McNaughton who was accorded hearty thanks.

VICTORIA PLAINS PICNIC

The first annual picnic of the Victoria Plains Grain Growers' Association was held recently in the neighborhood of the city reservoir and proved a great success. There were a great number of rigs which brought farmers from all points in the district and some five hundred participated. A good program of sports had been arranged and among them were several novel features. One of these was a ladies' nail-driving contest, the contestant who could drive in the five nails with the least number of strokes securing the prize. A big pavilion had been erected and there was a dance in the evening. The refreshment booth was run under the auspices of genial Hank Anticknap who catered to the wants of the public in good shape. It is hoped to hold this picnic every year. The committee which had the arrangements in hand this year was composed of Watt Smith, chairman; J. A. W. McInnis, S. Stebbing, J. Ursaki, H. Rowson, B. E. Graham.

THE GUIDE HELPS

Our special meeting was well attended and quite a number joined the association and a number of subscriptions received for THE GUIDE. I notice THE GUIDE is quite a help in getting new members for the association.

ARNOLD HANK,
Sec. Anaheim Assn.

WANTED A GERMAN

At our last meeting it was decided in the interests of the association work to form a branch association at Quinton this fall. I am directed to ask you if at all possible to send in a speaker able to speak both English and German. The majority of the people near Quinton are German speaking and seem anxious to join us but they do not understand it. If you can secure a speaker as soon as the fall work is done, about the first of October notify Mr. Geo. Adams, of Quinton.

J. S. ALMOND.

Punnichy.

[Note. Will those having the necessary qualifications with desire and time for this class of missionary work kindly communicate with us. See what a great work lies before us. This movement will not be over with the granting of government elevators. Can you not see the necessity of a permanent concern properly equipped? Let us get at it, making an institution for life. Something permanent, permanently equipped; strong as the church, only stronger.

A NEW FIELD

C. W. Ross, a member of the Sintaluta branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association called in to see us, on his way home from spending the summer on his new homestead south of Moose Jaw, in T. 8, R. 8, west of 3rd. mer. He states that the summer there has been very dry, but considerable land has been prepared for next year, and that railways are busy surveying trial lines all through that part of the country.

Mr. Ross is very anxious that we should get out into that country and get our local association work thoroughly established. —We will no doubt get the men interested in our work in these parts together at our next convention and lay our plans for a general campaign there for next summer. Mr. Ross is a regular old warrior in Grain Growers' Association work, having a fire in him kindled by E. A. P. at the Sin-of-the-luta. Every one who has had the opportunity of belonging once to a real live Grain Growers' Association wants one near

them. They want an organization where neither Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Grit, Tory, or Jew, counts for anything. But where farmers can meet on common ground and discuss Twentieth century problems as they affect the man on the land.

F. W. G.

A WORKER NEEDED

We are very much in need of some reliable representative of the Grain Growers' Association visiting this part of the country (viz) Parkside, Kilwing, Marklin, Skipton and Chellwood, to acquaint the people with the policy and work of the Grain Growers' association. So far as I know no work has been done along this line in this district. I have mentioned it to the officers of our Agricultural society here but have been unable to secure any active co-operation. I, myself, am strongly in favor of the claims of the Grain Growers' association but have already too much work on my hands to give effective aid.

BENJAMIN RALPH.

Chellwood, Sask.

[Note.—No one knowing the possibilities of a good wide awake Grain Growers' local association in a district could fail to be strongly in favor of getting one firmly established. Not only is the local association an increased power to the central body, but, when properly conducted, it is the one universal standing educative institution. Cosmopolitan enough to permit of study of any and all farmers' problems and a positive uplift to the community.

F. W. G.

Puzzling

Low—"I went to the phrenologist's last week."
Sue—"Oh, what did he tell you?"
Low—"Well, I can't understand. He coughed a little and then gave me back my money."

Hereditary Power

Hoax—"Poor old Henpeckke has to mind the baby."
Joax—"Yes, it's wonderful how that baby takes after its mother."

A BUSY ORGANIZER

Our friend, Thomas Conlan, well known to delegates who attended the Prince Albert convention, called in to see us recently. He is ploughing with gasoline, and is just preparing to go out threshing. He has promised to go to Red Lake to give an address on "How to ship your own grain" (Red Lake is one of our new associations). He has also promised to write us a letter soon on Sir Wilfrid's tour. He seems dissatisfied with our presentation at Moose Jaw, and Sir Wilfrid's reply. He has taken exception to some of Mr. Graham's statements about protection being necessary for investors. "When," says our friend, "did he ever make a speech showing what ought to be done to protect farmers?" He also raked us over the coals for allowing the Standard of Empire to say that the Toronto Globe said that the Western farmers' spluttering about the tariff was only a little joke, and that the farmers were not in earnest; that they only wanted to show Sir Wilfrid that they would not stand for a tariff increase. "Not in earnest," said our friend, with a look in his eye that Sir Wilfrid ought to have seen, because if this look was indicative of a general farmers attitude, it bodes no good to present tariff supporters. Strong men are evidently wanted. As chairman of a school board our friend recently undertook to move the country school house and enlarge it. Opposition, however, developed. A meeting of ratepayers was called to restrain this anti-democratic proceeding, but the monarchical spirit is strong here, and the action of the chairman was heartily sustained. This is one of our most lively association centres, and there are continually interesting doings.

F. W. G.

MUST HAVE GONE ASTRAY

We have discovered that the mail is not infallible, also that our own mechanism is human; we also do sometimes err. I will tell our secretaries that, as otherwise they might not know. Below is another side to it.

"I notice in this week's GUIDE that I am down for failure to report. I filled out the form you send me and posted it the same week as I received it. I received a second form which I did not fill out, as I considered one enough. I think it must have gone astray, so I will fill report here. 1. McTaggart Grain Growers Association. 2. M. Simlin, Sec.; A. V. Ward, pres., both of McTaggart. 3. I did. Fall, 1908. 4. I called a special meeting. Had written previously for literature and constitution. 5. Twenty-two members, annual. 6. In village of McTaggart. Sent 17-9-15 W. 2 M."

Note.—But you see he gave us the information. We would thank any others who may have been treated similar to emulate this gentlemanly attitude.

LINCOLN'S VISION; ROOSEVELT'S REALIZATION

"It has so happened that in all ages of the world that some have labored and others have managed to secure without labor a large portion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue."

"To secure to the laborer as near as possible the whole product of his labor, is an object worthy of any government."

"Most good things are the production of labor. It follows that all good things belong to those whose labor has produced them." "As a result of war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow. The money power will endeavor to prolong its reign by working on the prejudices of the people. I feel now, even more anxiety for my country than I did in the midst of the war. Monarchy is even hinted at as a refuge from this powerlessness of the people. God grant that my forebodings may be groundless."—Lincoln.

"Many years have passed since Lincoln spoke. But the ugly Beast of the Jungle is now evident to all."—Roosevelt. "The issue is now joined," says Teddy, "between special interests and the popular will." (Yes Teddy, but human nature, self interested as ever; says "Competition is a law of life," and the weakest goes to the wall. Let him cry who loses. He's bound to laugh who wins. "It is naught, it is naught," saith the buyer. Then he goes his way and boasteth.)

"We must eliminate special interest from parties," says Teddy. (Good boy,

Teddy.) "We must have publicity to Corporation affairs." (Well done Teddy.) "We must supervise corporation capitalization." (Oh! say, Teddy.) "Let us have personal responsibility for Corporation officials." (Now you're talking, Teddy.) Yes, Teddy, sure. A strong national government is wanted to erect an ideal, strong enough to compel every special interest to submit to that which is best for the whole.

This is a great task, Teddy. It is one for which the British Constitution is best fitted, any nation on earth. It has the elasticity. It is in the building, not one to break at a touch. Why should not we farmers, we Grain Growers, yes, Saskatchewan Grain Growers take a hand in this great game. "Yes," you say, "Yes", but will you explain how the producer of foods is going to secure his proper share; so long as competition is the law of life and the regulating standard of business conduct? Will you explain how this can be done; unless we organize a corporate force powerful enough to enter into the competition, with some possibility of success? Otherwise are we not bound to be the under dog? Just as sure as we breathe, under this law of competition the weakest will go to the wall. "Will you explain," you say, "how we producers of foods can win in the race, so long as we allow our competitors to have control of legislation. Will you explain how agriculturists can get a say in legislation enactments so long as they are aimlessly divided?"

Will you explain? Certainly. Stop dividing. Build the Grain Growers' association along lines indicated elsewhere from time to time. Make it permanent, intelligent, strong. Make it a unit. Not at one jump, but get at the A.B.C., the foundation. Be a life member. Can you not see this is a great, big war, requiring an army well trained, not armed with guns and spears, but an intelligent, well balanced, well educated, associated, brotherized, Saskatchewan yeomanry, seeking to discover the secret life of Equity, and establish her on her throne. The men of the land. Why not? Why should we not see the points these U. S. presidents make? Shall we not try to discover that which is best for all, and make that the law? We have the strong national government in principle. Teddy says: "Our weakness is that we ourselves are divided." Join the Grain Growers' parliamentary school, and go in to make the discovery of that which is best, and the method of its application. Show Teddy the way out. Teddy realizes what Lincoln feared.

F. W. G.

STEADY MEN, STEADY

That was a good strong pull re the terminal elevators. We certainly have the ball rolling. Above everything else we must get complete control of the terminals. Party feeling is hardly strong enough for us to stand any more side-tracking on that matter. Party be hanged! But of course party won't be hanged. As we have party government we have to get our legislative enactments through the party. And so it is up to us to get the party, to see that it is to the interest of the party to see the way we see, and the way to get the party to see the way we see is for us to let the party see that we don't care a red cent for any particular party. To let the party see that the party that don't see the way we see is likely to be out of a job. If we can reveal to the party that it has been revealed to us, that we do not exist for the purpose of serving the party, but that the party exists for the purpose of serving us. And unless the party can learn to see the way we see that party must cease to exist as the ruling party. The party must be taught that it is no longer wise to try to work us and we have to learn the art of working the party. Keep cool now men, steady. We have them going. Keep together now, lest we go out like a tallow candle. Oh yes, your old party. It's alright,—as your servant mind, not as your master. Steady, men, steady now!

First Commercial: "Yes I'm just back from a three month's trip on the road." Second Commercial: Get many orders old man?"

First Commercial: "You bet, I took my wife with me."

Dry Farming Progress

At Spokane, Washington

The Fifth Dry Farming Congress and the Third Exposition of Dry Farming Products, opening at Spokane, Wash., October 3, promises to eclipse any previously held, in point of attendance, exhibits, enthusiasm and importance. The leading agriculturists of several foreign countries, the most famous experimenters and demonstrators of the United States and Canada, and the new students of dry farming methods from all arid and semi-arid sections of the world are coming. Hundreds have already announced their intention of attending and many of the brightest and ablest minds will contribute to a program that will be the richest in agricultural learning and practical experience ever given at one convention.

These men, who have been doing something for agriculture in all parts of the world, will discuss and establish more thoroughly the methods by which the now unoccupied agricultural acreage may be made to produce profit-bearing commercial crops by the use of proper tillage, adaptation of crop to soil and climate and the sowing of drought resisting grains. Every topic will be of interest to every farmer in the whole world. The most progressive methods known will be discussed, and the lesson that will be learned by all attending will be stored up for future usefulness and profit.

Five billion acres of farming lands will be represented, and all the leading commercial organizations in producing cities and towns of the United States and Canada will send delegates. Thousands of members of the dry farming congress have sent word that they will attend. If you are coming, write to the secretary at once, and you will be promptly furnished with full information as to the railroad rates, hotel accommodations and entertainment in Spokane. You should come, and bring your wife and children.

You have products that should be shown at the great exposition, and the prizes should induce you to send them. You may enter also for a like amount of prizes in the Interstate Fair, which holds an industrial exhibit in conjunction with the Dry Farming Congress. Premium lists and entry blanks will be forwarded upon request to the secretary.

Every reader should do his duty! Attend the Fifth Dry Farming Congress! Get ready your exhibits today!

The United States government, recognizing the importance of the Dry Farming Congress and Exposition, has decided to make a large display of products of its experiment stations at the Spokane exposition, and G. H. Powell, chief of the bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture, has appointed E. L. Adams to take charge of it. Mr. Adams is connected with the experiment station and demonstration farm at Philbrook, Mont., and is one of the best men that could have been chosen to have charge of selecting and arranging an exhibit of dry farm products. The exhibit will surely be a credit to the government and of great educational interest to all attending the congress. It will occupy 60 lineal feet of space, and will consist of grains, plants and roots crops from the experiment stations and demonstration farms at Belle Fourche, S. D., Philbrook, Mont.; Akron, Colo.; Caldwell, Idaho; Nephi, Utah; Morrow, Ore.; Newcastle, Wyo.; Mitchell, Neb.; Delhart, Tex.; and Dickinson, N. D.

One of the most interesting features of the great exposition of Dry Farming Products at Spokane, October 3 to 8, will be the display of agricultural machinery and implements. This show will be held in connection with both the Interstate Fair and the Dry Farming Congress, and will probably be the largest ever seen in the Pacific Northwest. Nearly every manufacturer of farm machinery and implements has made entries of his best products, and scores of them have donated modern machines and implements as premiums, and will give physical illustrations of their working during the week. There will be the great traction engines climbing steep inclines, threshing machines, combined harvesters in action, harrows, plows, windmills, in fact every

known device that aids man in increasing the production of the soil by the most improved methods.

♦ ♦ ♦

SIR WILFRID AND THE WEST

From the Toronto Globe Sept. 5.

Neither the Prime Minister nor the West can ever be the same as if this tour which is now closing had not been undertaken. In itself the tour is conspicuous among the events of the year having a bearing on Canadian history. Its full significance may not as yet be appreciated either by the people of the West or by Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself. No such tour, so extensive or so intimate, was ever made by any Canadian Prime Minister. The fruits of it will be seen after many days.

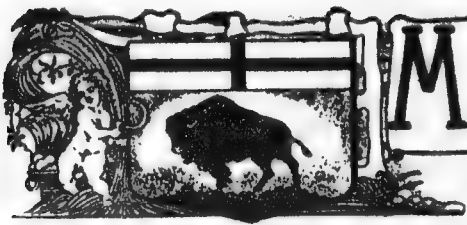
For one thing, western life will be more vitally Canadian because of Sir Wilfrid's touch. No native-born Canadian can appreciate what it means to the thousands of foreign settlers to meet for the first time the Prime Minister of Canada and to come under the spell of his inspiring and magnetic speech. The fact that he, a man not of British blood, is so frankly loyal to British ideals and institutions is itself a most potent influence in transforming the mixed multitudes of foreign immigration into harmonious and loyal Canadian citizens.

Not the least significant aspect of the tour is the way in which mere party considerations were swallowed up in the larger national sentiment. In the East the narrower type of Conservative journal persisted in discounting the trip and in carping at everything the prime minister said or did. But in the West all this pettiness was made contemptible, and without distinctions of politics Sir Wilfrid was welcomed as the worthy head of the Government of Canada. The Conservative premier of British Columbia and the chief conservative editor of Victoria both spoke and wrote words of the finest appreciation. A character-study by the editor of The Colonist in the current issue of a Vancouver magazine, a Laurier number, is as sympathetic and as unreservedly commendatory as any chapter in the standard biography of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. That attitude represents the spirit of the West.

The reflex influence upon Sir Wilfrid himself will be one of the most important and most enduring effects of this trip. He returns to Ottawa not only a greater Canadian, but one more heartily devoted to Canada's development. He knows the situation now as he never could otherwise have known it. The great problems of transportation will be to him more vividly pressing than ever in the past. He sees now where before he only dreamed. With confidence based on knowledge he will set himself to make his dreams come true.

Not in transportation alone, but in trade as well. It was brought home to him again and again, and with an emphasis not to be misunderstood, that Canada not only needs an outlet from her eastern seaboard, but that trade with the Orient must also be encouraged, and that freer trade with the United States is greatly desirable on local, on national, and on Imperial grounds. He will not soon forget the protests of the Western people against being taxed first under a protective tariff and then by excessive freight rates. He comes back to Ottawa with a determination that these burdens shall be reduced.

Looking back over this tour, recalling its outstanding incidents, having regard to the quality and the impressiveness of the many addresses made by the prime minister, the minister of railways, and the other members of the party, one cannot but feel that the very highest imperial interests have been served as never before, that national sentiment has been greatly stimulated, and that Canada is to-day more than ever united at home and conspicuous abroad. The cause of true Liberalism not only in the West, but in the East, has been given a great push forward. Not in a decade has there been such a sowing of Liberal ideas as in the past three months. And that is not the least important result of Sir Wilfrid's tour through the West.



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

Notice to Local Secretaries

The time has now arrived when the local associations in Manitoba should begin to stir and get busy. Every branch should hold a meeting within the next week or two. Threshing of course is the busy season but there are other important works to be performed. Meetings should be held and the delegation to Ottawa might be discussed. The fall and winter program should also be taken up. A good scheme would be to appoint an energetic committee of three members (one being a lady) to outline a program of procedure for a series of six or eight fortnightly or weekly meetings. Another thing that should not be neglected by local branches is to send reports of their meetings to THE GUIDE. Every branch ought to appoint a good live secretary who will see that his branch is kept to the front.

MANITOBA SHEEP SALE

Following in the footsteps of their larger brethren, the Cattle Breeders who have made such a success of their annual sales, the Sheep Breeders' Association of Manitoba is contemplating holding three auction sales of sheep this coming fall. Replies have already been received from many prospective purchasers from a very wide range of country, intimating their willingness to buy sheep this fall, which denotes the interest which has been created by the announcement of these sales. It has been the intention of the association to limit the number to 300 for the three sales, but if a sufficient extra number be required to advise the secretary, A. W. Bell, Winnipeg, at once, as to the number they would be willing to purchase, thus enabling the committee to make their selection.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:

J. W. SCALLION - VIRDEN

PRESIDENT:

R. C. HENDERS - CULROSS

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

R. MCKENZIE - WINNIPEG

DIRECTORS:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marrinhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; R. Budette, Fox Warren; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

RE ELEVATOR

Just a few lines to let you know that Makaroff Association is not dead, but officially sleeping. We are just starting to cut a beautiful crop and will be very busy this fall. However, I take this opportunity of notifying our members of Makaroff Association that in regard to the elevator situated there, the commission state that they are doing all in their power to meet the demands of the many petitioners, and I have no doubt that in the very near future we will see the elevator here put into proper shape, possibly in time for the first shipment. In the meantime we have the loading platform and Grain Growers' Grain Company. Don't neglect the opportunity of subscribing to THE GUIDE, 13 weeks for ten cents, if you possibly cannot afford the \$1 for a year. Every member should have it. Hurry along your subscriptions. If you have petition forms, Mr. Editor, I wish you would kindly send me a few, i.e., relating to the ownership and control of Hudson's Bay road. We in Northern Manitoba have undoubtedly an interest in that road. Surely in view of the opinion in the West, the Federal government will not dare to hand that road over to M. & M. If they do, well, say, "there'll be somethin' doin'."

Yours very truly,

J. J. POWELL, Sec.

Makaroff Sub-Association.
Deepdale, Man.

WANT STREET BUYERS

At a meeting of the Valley River Association held on September 5, it was resolved to ask the elevator commission to appoint J. T. Taylor to operate the elevator at Valley River. Geo. A. Hassard was re-appointed to have charge of the car-order book. The secretary was instructed to write the Grain Growers' Grain Co., asking them to put on a street buyer here as crops are good and practically all carlots go to the G. G. Co. It was thought that if they had a buyer on at once he might corral the whole grain trade of Valley River.

W. J. BOUGHEN, Sec.
Valley River.

NOTICE TO OPERATORS OF THRESHING OUTFITS

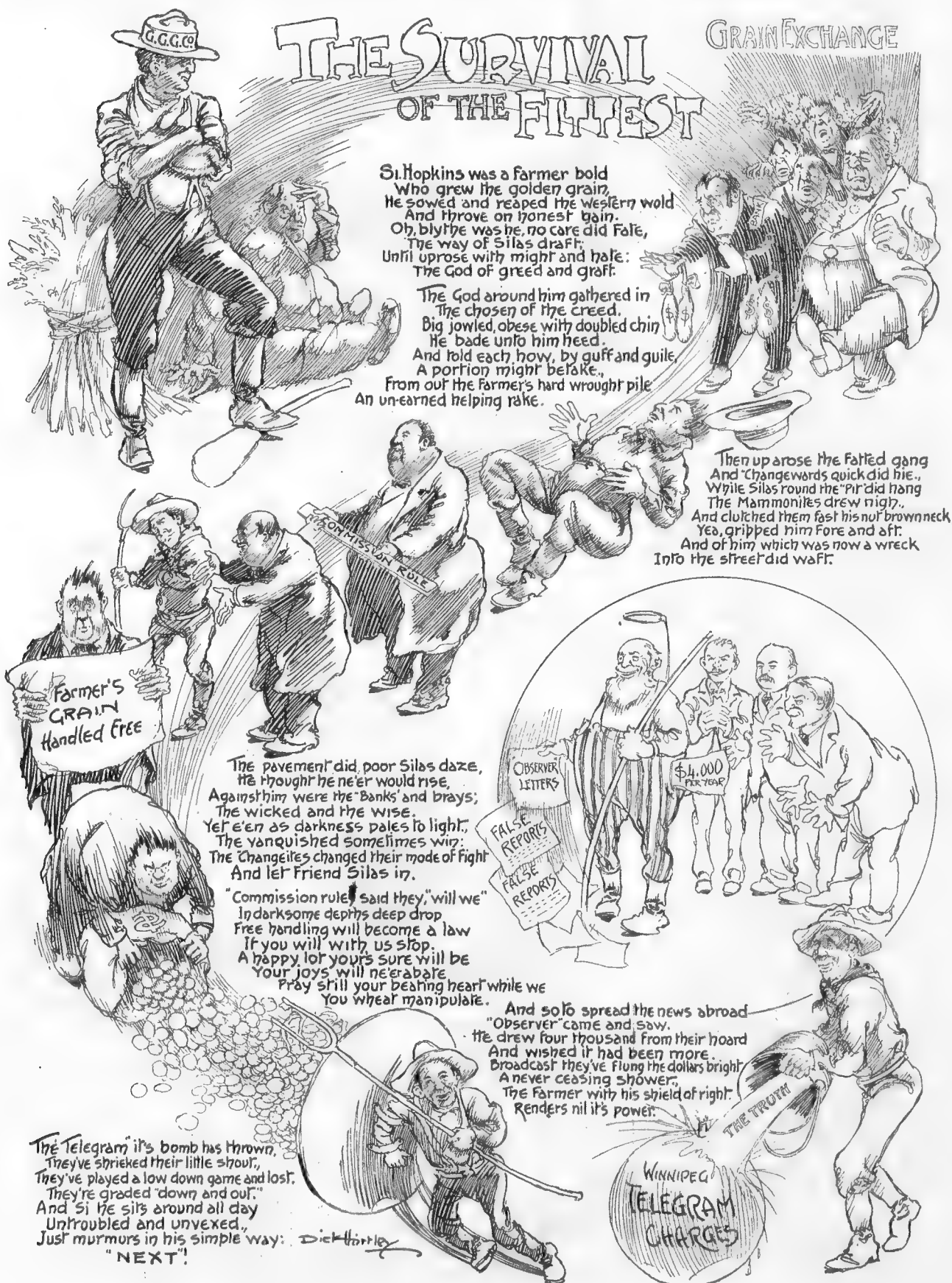
Section 16 of the Threshers' Lien Act provides that:

"A copy of this Act, furnished by the King's Printer, shall be kept affixed to every threshing machine while being operated anywhere in this province. And it shall be the duty of the person in charge of the operating of such machine to see that this section is observed, and every such person who wilfully neglects such duty shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars, and every person who wilfully defaces or destroys the copy of this Act so affixed to such machine shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars."

Address your application immediately for a copy of this Act to James Hooper, King's Printer, Winnipeg.

Quite Different

Mrs. Subbubs (who has hired a man to plant shade trees)—"Digging out the holes, I see, Mr. Lannigan."
Lannigan—"No, mum. Oi'm diggin' out the dirt an' lavin' the holes."



Plain Philosophy

By "COG"

REMEMBER several years ago when at school, the powers that were arranged a field meet for the boys. Among other events was a cross country race covering a couple of miles or so. The contestants, all boys of fifteen years or less, lined up and with them was a little fellow that all were inclined to laugh at because of his presumption in entering a race with the bigger boys. They were away, with the little fellow in the rear and apparently losing ground. The fellows ahead were tearing over the ground at a furious rate, exerting themselves to the utmost while the little lad was on a dog trot and not showing much class.

What was our surprise when the first one to come in sight on the return was the little fellow that we never expected to see finish? But he was first across the line and most of the large boys didn't finish. "How did you do it?" asked the headmaster. When he had regained his breath the lad answered, "Well, sir, I was pretty tired, but I just kept agoin'."

There is a whole sermon in those few little words, "just kept agoin'." The boy was tired in body but not in spirit and he kept plunging along until he got there. The worst of it is with most of us that we don't keep agoin'. We're too easily licked. We start out to help in some much needed reform, to raise poultry, or maybe only to clean up the yard or the barn and something goes a little wrong. The sun's too hot or the wind's too cold; unappreciative friends and neighbors won't let us be the whole show and we get tired of the reform, or the chickens or the cleaning and we lay down, licked to a frazzle before we get started.

My hat off to the fighting man (I've forgotten who he was) who, when his ship was sinking under him, was asked to surrender. "Surrender?" he shouted back. "Why, man, I haven't begun to fight yet." And he fought on, boarded the enemy's ship and captured it. That man sure showed real spirit. We don't have to go to battle intent upon slaying our fellow man, in order to get a fight. There are more chances right here at home than there ever were on the battle field. So brace up and dig into them whether it's the little matter of cleaning up or the big one of a needed reform. There's a little poem that runs something like this:

Now don't you go blowing your brains out,
And raising a terrible howl;
Never say die 'till you're dead, lad,
And then you can't say it at all.
I simply can't help admiring those suffragettes.

Now speak softly and tread lightly for we're going to have a chat about a sacred thing; one near and dear to the heart of the old-fashioned housewife. Now, don't think that this is going to be a crack at the housekeeping in general of our grandmothers. (Wouldn't a man be a chump who dug himself such a hole to fall into?) Who would want to get away from those dear old homey (not homely) virtues possessed by our ancestors? Who would dodge the generous wedge of pumpkin pie or the festive plum pudding? And although we're using other kinds now it does seem nice to snuggle down in a feather bed.

But say, if I go on much longer talking of these delights of the old farmstead I'll forget all about that severely solemn thing. Well, if you're anxious to know I'm going to sermonize on the closed front room; both the closed parlor and the guest chamber. (Comodore Peary, the famous Arctic explorer, once declared that the coldest night he ever spent was in the guest chamber of a New England farm house). Now there are closed front rooms in town as well as on the farm, but they don't seem to be such a tragedy there.

There's no use beating around the bush and declare that life on the farm is one continual round of merriment. We all know it isn't and it's folly to try and fool ourselves and others into believing that it is. There are advantages in town that

cannot be had on the farm and there are advantages on the farm that cannot be had in town. But these advantages on the farm are knocked all to smithereens, in the minds of the young folk especially, if they have to work under the disadvantage of a gloomy, musty, close smelling front room inhabited by plush or hair-cloth covered furniture and the family album, and opened to the family only on the occasion of a funeral or a visit from the city folk.

Why in thunderation are city folk entitled to more consideration than the farmer's family? Why should they be ushered into the sacred precincts when the boys and girls who help keep the farm going, are excluded except upon the festive occasions before mentioned? There's no fun in getting into the room at these times. You enter softly and seat yourself on the edge of a chair or a settee and all the time wish you were somewhere else. I don't know of anything that is better qualified as a spirit-dampener than the much-closed front room. Every time I think of one I feel like seizing my typewriter (that phrase about seizing the pen has been over-worked and is hardly up-to-date) and hammering it to pieces, pounding out a protest.

But there's one thing to be glad of; most of the inhabitants of this last Great West have banished the closed front room and live in the whole house. But to those who cling to this primeval cheer-douser. Maybe you are wondering why the boys and girls are dissatisfied with farm life and pine for the city. Here's the panacea. Just burst into that room as if you were hurrying into the kitchen to rescue some potatoes you smell burning; run up the window blinds and open the windows. Then get your dust cloth to working (the room will need it) and exercise yourself with the broom and dust pan. Then carry some of that straight-backed, hair-cloth furniture (isn't hair cloth the worst stuff you ever saw to sit on?) up into the attic. Move in some of the comfortable chairs and put the "old man's" slippers beside his favorite one. Yes, you can bank on father liking it as well as the young folk do. Move in the piano. (If you haven't one get it the next good crop). Scatter a few magazines and papers around; throw a couple on the floor; anything to make the room look lived in. You'll be surprised to find how much fun there is in putting that room into livable shape once you get started.

And say, then start to sing when you get dinner and be sure that you're singing when father and the boys come in. Get the girls to look happy too. (I'm figuring all the time that the girls are helping you in the clean-up. You can bet they'll be glad to). Then show the men folk into the open front room and, if they don't drop dead, I'll bet a Plymouth Rock hen against a Bantam egg, they'll be the most pleased bunch you ever saw. Leave the farm? Well, not in a million years!

By the way, when did you last air out the guest chamber?

That Indiana man who swore he would not cut his whiskers until Roosevelt was again president of the United States will probably harvest them in a couple of years, but the Kansas democrat who solemnly declared that his would stay on his face until Bryan made good must need a shave badly. This weather is sure bad for harvest.

City patrons of street cars are very fond of talking of the "low-life" qualities of the "end-seat hog." After a careful investigation I have come to the conclusion that an "end-seat hog" is one who beats us to the end seat. We'll soon be getting the first snow.

Try smiling when things go wrong and see how much better you get to feeling. That's old advice and sound, but too few of us take it.



Dominion Limited

Forget for the moment that the Dominion

"Limited" sells for but \$1850.

Compare it point by point with cars that sell for from \$500 to \$1000

more. Then you will understand why there is so much interest in this superb Canadian-built car.

The Automobile has become to a large extent standardized. There are among experienced motorists certain rigid points of comparison by which a car can be judged.

Give the Dominion "Limited" the most minute inspection; the most unsparring scrutiny; have your friend who is an expert mechanic or engineer, go over it with you—the result will only serve to show that we have understated rather than overstated the merits of our product.

The strong, powerful motor; the simple, reliable control; the straight line drive and transmission; the free use of imported roller bearings; gears and shaft of highest grade nicked steel, heat treated.

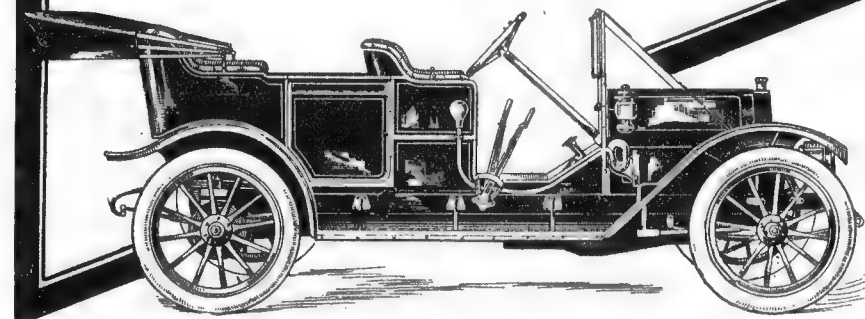
Observe the long wheel base; large wheels; the large, easy springs; the staunch, rigid frame; the drop-forged front axle, and nickel steel shaft rear axle. All these count for extra long life and service.

Pay especial attention to the roomy tonneau, the quality of upholstery and finish; the careful attention to little details that gives the car distinction; the long, straight line body, aristocratic and refined in appearance. These and many other points are all set forth in a handsomely printed booklet which we send free on request. Write for a copy today.

We have some very good territory open to dealers who are prepared to properly represent us. Write for terms and detailed information.

DOMINION MOTORS, Ltd.

36 Dominion Boulevard - - - WALKERVILLE, Ontario
We also manufacture Motor Trucks and Delivery Cars



WINDSOR TABLE SALT

Salt goes in or on practically everything we eat—which shows the importance of using only pure, wholesome salt.



Order
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SALT
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that you
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Windsor
Table
Salt is pure
salt—all salt—and nothing
but salt. It is the standby in
all Canadian homes.

Your grocer is sure to have it.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES
Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

CEMENT INFORMATION

X. Y. Z., Dundurn, Sask.—Can you tell me of any book published dealing with the subject of Springs, the use of hydraulic, proper methods of installing same, and the proper way of placing a cement curb around a spring and the drainage of the surrounding surface?

Ans.—Apply to Canada Cement Co., National Bank Building, Montreal, for their free book called "What the Farmer Can Do with Concrete."

ONTARIO FRUITS

For the benefit of any of the farmers in the West or group of farmers who might want to secure fruit from Ontario we publish the names and addresses of some of the leading fruit companies. One of the leading dealers in tender fruits, such as plums, pears and peaches, is Robert Thompson, Manager St. Catharines Co-operative Cold Storage Company, St. Catharines, Ontario. Those requiring apples, application should be made to Mr. D. Johnson, president Fruit

Growers' Association, Forrest, Ontario, or Elmer Lick, manager Co-operative Apple Shipping Association, Oshawa, Ont.

HAY MEASUREMENTS

In the Question Drawer of THE GUIDE of August 17th, in regard to hay measurements. There does not seem to be any standard measurement rule. The one most adopted is: From the average overthrow, deduct the average width, take one-half of the remainder for the height, multiply the width by the height, and this by the length, the result will be the number of cubic feet of hay in the stack. Six hundred cubical feet as soon as stacked, five hundred and twelve, thirty days after.

T. G. P.

Alberta.

ILLEGAL DOCKAGE

R. W. V., Sask.—Last winter I sold a quantity of cleaned grain to the local elevator and was docked one per cent., the elevator man saying that the railroad and terminal elevator were allowed that much less for loss in handling, and that he must dock one per cent., no matter how clean the grain. Is it true that the railroads and terminal elevators get this?

Ans.—The elevator companies have no legal right to make any such dockage. Legal dockage is set only by government inspectors at Winnipeg and Calgary. In such cases as the above the dockage is purely a matter of arrangement between the farmer and the elevator man and the Grain Act does not cover it.

VETERINARY

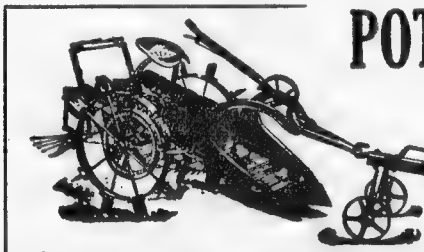
We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.00.

Book Review

THE RIDERS OF THE PLAINS, by A. L. Haydon.
Published by Copp, Clark Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

This is a most interesting history of mounted police of Western Canada, written by a gentleman who has given a great deal of time to the study of the subject, and who has made personal investigations at a great many of the mounted police posts in this country. It is not what might be considered a literary work, but rather a compilation of the most important facts in connection with the mounted police forces. The writer reviews the condition prevailing in this country in the early days, which necessitated the organization of the police forces, and how that great scheme was inaugurated by Sir John Macdonald. The Indians were soon forced to a wholesome respect of the Red Coat by the fact that behind it was a force that they could not overcome. The history of the mounted police has been one of fair dealings with the Indians. The strong arm of justice has reached the criminal wherever he has been, no matter what the cost, or loss of life, by so doing. The hardships through which the mounted police passed in the early days, and the

simple devotion to their duty, is one of the most interesting chapters in Canadian history. There have been no near correspondents to give graphic accounts of the heroic feats of that brave band of men, but the knowledge of duty well done, was the only reward they asked for. Lawless liquor dealers from the South, were driven back, and the Indians were made to understand that they could not take human life with impunity. The duties of the mounted police in those early days were many. They enforced the customs laws, carried mail, practiced medicine and surgery, administered justice, and in fact supplied very nearly every need in the new country where civilization was making its first advances. The high standard set, prevented any weakenings from securing admittance to the force, and there has never been a time when the mounted police have not been able to acquit themselves with credit to their country, no matter what the odds might be against them. It has been due largely to the remarkable courage and wisdom of the mounted police that law and order has been a noticeable feature of Western Canadian civilization for the past generation. All who are interested in the history of Western Canada, will find this a most valuable book. It is comprised of nearly four hundred pages in large clear type and is profusely illustrated.



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LAURIER AND LOW TARIFF

From Welland (Ont.) Telegraph

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier's incessant assertions in the West that his government really loves free trade, would grant free trade if it could, is moving towards free trade, and ultimately will give free trade, call for comparison with the facts. First, under "Free Trade as it is in England," the average rate of duty charged is about 5½ per cent on the total imports; Great Britain levies import duties on liquors, wines, tobacco and sugar, tea, coffee and certain groceries. Thus we may set down a custom revenue of five or six per cent. of the total imports as the free trader's ideal. Secondly, under the Mackenzie government the average rate of customs duties averaged less than 12½ per cent. on the total imports and about 10¼ per cent. on the dutiable imports. This was the tariff before the National Policy was introduced; in other words, before Canada took up a directly protectional policy. Thirdly, in the last five year period before the Conservatives were driven from office the duties collected amounted to 18½ per cent. of the total imports and 30½ per cent. of the dutiable imports. In the five years, 1896 to 1900, the first five years of Liberal rule, the duties collected amounted to:

On all imports, 17¼ per cent.
On all dutiable imports, 28 1-3 per cent.
In the second five-year period of Liberal rule, 1901 to 1905, the figures were:
On all imports, 16¼ per cent.
On dutiable imports, 27 1-3 per cent.
For the years since then the figures are:
1906—On all imports, 16.30 per cent; on dutiable imports, 26.83 per cent.
1907—All imports, 16.03 per cent; dutiable imports, 26.33 per cent.
1908—All imports, 16.45 per cent; dutiable imports, 26.53 per cent.
1909—All imports, 16.58 per cent; dutiable imports, 27.31 per cent.
Thus we observe two things:

1—If Sir Wilfrid Laurier had cut down the tariff, not to the free trade basis, but to the level of the Mackenzie-Cartwright tariff, he would have made the following reductions:

From 18½ to 12½ per cent. on all imports; or by one-third.

From 30½ to 20 per cent. dutiable imports; or by one-third.

2—Instead, he has taken fifteen years to reduce it as follows:

From 18½ to 16½ per cent. on all imports; or by one-ninth.

From 30½ to 27 per cent. on dutiable imports; or by one-tenth.

3—In fourteen years the duties have dropped two per cent. on all imports and three per cent. on dutiable imports.

4—Of late years the tendency has been actually rather higher.

Thus the liberals who desire low tariff may set themselves the following sum in arithmetic: If it takes fourteen years to cut the tariff down from 30 to 27 per cent., how long will it take to get it down to 20 per cent.?

The answer seems to be that we may expect to reach the Mackenzie level in 1955."

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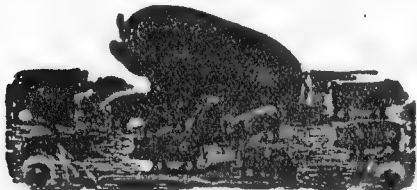
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Poultry

WHEN SHOULD HENS REST?

The 200-egg enthusiasts are spoiling our contentment with the more modest performance of the average hen, but there is no getting away from the fact that the flock of hens that averages more than 125 eggs each in a year is decidedly unusual. This means that the average hen spends at least 225 days in the year in resting. There is considerable difference of opinion as to when the hen should be allowed to take her 225-day vacation, particularly among those who are confident with the confidence of early experience that they have it in their power to say when she shall rest and when she shall lay eggs.

Once in a while I get into trouble by saying that hens one and two years old cannot be made to lay profitably in the fall and early winter. Men sometimes declare very positively that they cannot afford to have their hens idle at this time and that they can and do get profitable egg yields then. I have made a good many attempts to do this with my own flocks, and while I have been able at times to secure surprising yields from hens at this season I am convinced that profitable yields cannot be secured with any certainty, and that when they are secured they are the result of accident rather than otherwise.

Now there is an easy way of settling this matter positively and if those who believe it can be done will step up front with the evidence I am sure the editor will be glad to give them ample space to set forth the facts. It is rather surprising, when you stop to think of it, that there should be so many men who are sure they can make their hens lay in the fall and yet can never be prevailed upon to show their records.

Granting for the moment that the thing can be done, there are one or two matters that need to be considered. In the first place the fall is the moulting season and the natural resting time for hens and there ought to be some good reason for interfering with their plans, because all experience proves that forcing any animal, or plant either for that matter, to grow or produce out of the normal growing or producing season is a severe tax on the subject and a heavy discount is going to be charged somewhere along the line. In the case of hens it is reasonable to expect that if they can be made to lay out of season they will, in a year's time, lay fewer eggs than they would if allowed to follow their own plans. The only argument in favor of the change is that prices are higher at this season than at any other, but it remains to be proved that the net profit is any greater than would be made on a larger production at a somewhat lower price.

Secondly, it seems to me that instead of its being a matter of regret or a misfortune, the fact that hens do not lay in the fall months is a very good precaution on nature's part against our robbing our stock of all its constitutional vigor, and ultimately ruining the industry. We do so many things that injure and deplete our stock that it is fortunate there is no practical way of making our breeding stock lay through the winter and come to the hatching season worn out and exhausted. Whether we will or not, if we keep mature hens at all, we are sure to reach breeding season with most of them fresh and vigorous and able to transmit maximum vigor and vitality to their offspring.

It costs no more to feed resting hens in the fall than at any other time and it is much more profitable to have them lay good eggs for hatching in the spring than to have them produce a few high-priced exotics in the fall.

H. W. J.

HOW TO SELECT LAYERS

The breeding stock is not all that is required to make the poultry business profitable. There are many other things. But every one familiar with raising stock of any kind knows that success depends largely on the breeding stock. It matters not what breed of poultry it may be, about the same characteristics apply to all breeds when selecting the best layers or breeders. The work of selecting can best be accomplished at night after they

go to roost. Take the bird from the roost, hold it by the legs with the left hand, letting the bird's body rest on your arm. If they are held easily in this manner you will be able to examine the bird with some accuracy. The beak should be short, as a long beak denotes weakness. The comb and wattles should be fair sized and well fitting. The general appearance of the head and eyes should be artistic and intelligent, the neck short and nicely curved. The back should be broad and of medium length, the wings strong and elevated high enough to give the shoulders a square appearance; the tail of medium length, not too narrow at the base and elevated in a way to be becoming to the sex or breed. The breast should be broad, of fair length and not too deep. Each side of the keel bone should be well filled with solid meat. A plump breast denotes vigor and good breeding. The legs should stand well apart, be fairly short, large above the hockles with fair size shanks and feet. A bird with a sharp thin breast is not always due to lack of fat, it may be caused by poor incubation, brooding, ventilation or by poor breeding stock. In any case it matters not what the cause may be, or how well the bird may be marked, it should be avoided as a breeder. Fat has little to do in plumping up a bird. The plumpness is due to well developed muscles, which we call lean meat. Birds of this type have vigor and a great power of digestion which is necessary for productivity. When birds have a large bunch of fat below the vent, unless the birds are more than two years old, it is positive proof of poor layers; prolific layers with proper feeding and exercise will not develop excess fat.

RENTED HENS

E. A. Atwood, a hotel-keeper in St. Charles, Illinois, has made an interesting contract with a Kane County farmer to feed and care for his chickens on shares. The farmer made the proposition. He is to care for all the pullets produced by the hotel-man who is to take all of the eggs the year around at thirty-five cents a dozen, the chickens to remain the property of the hotel-man. The farmer furnishes all the feed. Atwood expects to be reimbursed by selling the eggs for settings at a higher rate.

Mr. Atwood has had an odd experience in raising chickens in connection with his hotel business. Last year he selected the Orpington as his favorite fowl, purchasing seven settings, from which he got seventy good chicks, using a natural mother. Two hens given thirty eggs between them brought out twenty-five chicks, twenty-four of which were raised. This year, Atwood set nearly a thousand eggs and got less than one hundred chicks. They hatched out all right, but died after they had become well advanced, rats taking a large number. The hotel-man proposes to keep on hatching under his own supervision, but proposes to send the chickens to the farms where they will have plenty of room and not be cooped up in close quarters. Since he began he has succeeded in producing some fine fowls. They are the Buff Orpingtons, and of the entire flock so far produced, but a single fowl came out of the shell with yellow legs, all of the others being white.

ONE WAY TO TEST EGGS

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has discovered what he claims to be a sure method of telling the difference between the cold storage and the genuine fresh egg.

Dr. Wiley recently appeared before the house committee which is inquiring into the high cost of living, bringing with him a large number of fresh eggs, and also some of the cold storage variety. Dropping them into a large vessel of water, containing 10 per cent of salt solution, the fresh eggs immediately sank to the bottom and the refrigerated ones floated on the surface. When asked how he knew the eggs were fresh, Dr. Wiley replied that one of his inspectors had watched the hens lay them the day before. Dr. Wiley said that the test is sufficient to cause the arrest and conviction of storekeepers who sell cold storage eggs as fresh ones.

LARGE EGGS

When shipping eggs to a market where the very highest prices are to be secured, try the experiment of selecting the largest and most uniform and shipping them, reserving the smaller ones for home consumption or use. The buyers in many large cities will select a dozen or more of the large eggs and pay a better price for them than for a mixed lot or for small ones. Large eggs appeal to the housekeeper, and if it is possible ship only the large ones.

There are some breeds that do not lay large eggs, and these should not be kept for egg raising, especially, for small eggs have no place in the markets nowadays. Arrange the large eggs nicely in cases of a dozen or more, and when exhibited in the markets you will get your price for them where the shippers of mixed, assorted eggs will have to take the best he can get. Even if the eggs are not of very large size they may be arranged or assorted so that all of one color and shape may be in one box and the eye of the purchaser be attracted.

TENDENCY TOWARDS LAND VALUES TAXATION

The tendency towards taxation of the unearned increment on land, so marked in Germany, so swiftly running in Great Britain, so plainly discerned by real estate journals lately, has impressed Jacob Cantor, a man of note for many years in New York politics, who is one of Mayor Gaynor's commissioners to study congested conditions in European cities. Upon returning home after officially visiting Paris, Berlin and London, Mr. Cantor made this deliberate statement to the New York Globe of August 19:

"I would tax the vacant property held for a raise in value in the suburbs by speculators until they would be forced to sell and make room for the people now jammed in narrow Manhattan Island. There is very little more room on the island but there is plenty in the suburbs."

Few runty pigs ever are born, but when we see one in a pen with the larger hogs, you can count on it becoming more and more of a runt every day.

Mr. W. D. Campbell, manager of the Home Bank of Canada branch in Welwyn, Sask., has returned to Sinaluta where he formerly managed the Home Bank branch at that point. He is well known in Sinaluta and his appointment to Welwyn was only temporary. Mr. A. E. Wood, manager of the Ilderton, Ont., branch of the Home Bank takes charge in Welwyn.

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Conducted by Margaret

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MOTTO

This resolution I will make:
 To speak kind words to all I meet
 Through coming days, that I may take
 Some cheer to bless, dear one to greet.

To fill some life with love divine,
 And cherish all the good we see;
 To give up all my will for Thine,
 The glory of Eternity.

WORK OF BRANCHES

Edmonton, Alta.:—Mrs. T. Kilgour has formed a branch of Sunshine and I feel sure that much good work will be done this coming fall and winter.
 The Willing Workers of Homewood, Man.:—Too much praise cannot be given to these young girls. I find myself leaning on them sometimes, I fear, rather heavily, but they answer every call with such eagerness that I know they are glad to help Headquarters.

I heard of a little president who has been disheartened because there are no "sick" and no "poor" in her town. I am afraid that this dear child has missed the first lesson that a Sunshine president must learn: to prove by their loving, helpful, and above all smiling faces that they are ready to help everyone, rich or poor, willing to be helped in scattering the sunshine, and as soon as people realize that it is love and love only that is the mainspring of your work you will soon receive calls to help (not the poor) but those in need of sympathy and love, and later you will be asked for the material

help which is so often considered as "charity." Dear little girl, if this meets your eye remember if a playmate is hurt to help her by your ready sympathy; if a child cries try to comfort her; show your sunshine by helping mother; be loving and helpful to your brothers and sisters and make up your mind to perform one kind act a day however small, for Sunshine and the big Sunshine deeds that your heart craves for will come right to your door.

MARGARET.

WEBS OF KINDNESS

Let's weave a web of affection
 Around the hearts so dear,
 With silken cords of tenderness,
 Weave sympathy and cheer.

There's many a soul lies dying
 In the valley of despair,
 Whose hearts are torn and bleeding;
 And whose lives are filled with care.

The greatest need of life is love,
 Love that's helpful, strong and pure;
 That will comfort us in sorrow,
 And the dark days to endure.

For whatever the world may say
 There are lives in every station,
 Whose days are black with trouble,
 And wrapped in desolation.

Let us weave around all these
 A web of love sincere;
 Let's sing a song of gladness,
 With voices strong and clear.

Let's brush away the shadows,
 And to greater heights arise,
 By helping a stricken sister
 And hearing her mournful cries.
 E. C. HAYNES.

MUTUAL HELP ASSOCIATION

The Mutual Help Association, a branch of Sunshine, under a capable lady, is now open where much helpful information is at the service of any woman or girl. Young women who are strangers in the city are urged to call at the office and friends will be found for them. In connection with this office a pleasant rest room is accessible to any wage-earning young woman, whether a member or not, at \$1 a year. This central club room provides a safe and convenient place to spend the hours between work and evening engagements. The most recent addition is the Magazine Bureau for the reception and distribution of magazines among clubs and individuals. A Free Employment Bureau is also part of the office work conducted by the Sunshine Guild. The aim of the whole work is to extend to the self-respecting and self-supporting woman an opportunity to enjoy a pleasant evening with the kindly friends, and I feel sure that if the employers of women only knew how many temptations would be spared these dear women in giving them a pleasant evening home, the very heartiest support would be given to the work. Address all letters in the first place to the Assistant Organizer. If mistresses would help by sending the maids whom they know have nowhere to go, it would soon be unnecessary for the constant call of the lonely hearts. It is the first desire of the Sunshine Mutual Help Association to keep before the minds of the young women that spirit of love, sympathy and mutual helpfulness which shall make each one a member of a common sisterhood, working towards that time when love and kindness shall reign supreme.

Any mistress or employer of labor who wishes to help the club, may become an associate member on payment of \$2 yearly. This enables them to share in the work and find any help necessary.

To the out-of-town subscribers of The Mutual Help Association.—The arrangements are now completed to supply the demand for girls of all classes. We have agencies in the following towns: Montreal, Toronto, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Aberdeen, Belfast and others. Through these agencies great pains are

taken to ascertain the character of all applicants before accepting them; but does not guarantee probationary members, that is, those who have been less than six months in the Guild. The chief aim is to find the right place for the right people, and the people for the place, forming a clearing house between employer and employee and to help women to help themselves.

Minimum wage is \$12.00 per month in a small family; \$15 to \$20 according to work, etc. Applicants should state how long they can wait to have position filled. Many girls arriving from England would come West if they could be assured



Young Sportsman at Whitewood, Sask.

of good homes and if mistresses would advance fare. Girls will be sent into the country on one month's trial. At the end of that period if they desire to retain her services the Guild must be notified in time. For further particulars apply,

MRS. KALBERER,
 Sunshine Distributing House,
 201 Bon Accord Block, Winnipeg.

MY TREASURE

I've been picking up the blessings
 All along life's rugged way,
 Till I have a goodly harvest
 In my treasure house today.

Every step that I have travelled,
 Every path that I have known
 Has been scattered full of blessings,
 That I count today my own.

Here a smile and there a tear-drop,
 There a hand-clasp firm and true;
 Now a little word of comfort,
 Now a hope that flamed anew.

All about and far before me,
 Up the roughened mountain steep,
 I have come on sweet ambition,
 Which were mine to know and keep.

Little gems of fond affection;
 Precious jewels of delight;
 Flowery blooms of fragrant friendship,
 Gleaming brightly in my sight.

All the long, dark earthly journey
 I have placed them as I went,
 Modest, gentle little blessings,
 Which kept my soul content.
 —LURANA W. SHELTON in Kansas City Journal.

WANTS A FRIEND

Dear Margaret:—I should like to be a member of your Sunshine Guild. I am in service and should so much like a girl friend. I have no mother. She died when I was a little tot, so that I have never known a mother's love or care. I always feel so sorry for members who are ill, because health and strength mean so much to us, don't they? Yours,

M. Q.
 Many thanks for your brave letter. It is always so much harder for a girl who has never known a mother's love. Yes, to feel for and help our "Shut-in" members is true Sunshine work.

MARGARET.

Dear Margaret:—If any member needs a kindly word or a little sympathy I wish they would write to me. I have passed through much trouble myself but God has been very good to me and helped me to bear it. I have suffered with my health, but I am thankful to say I am much better now. What a grand thing the Sunshine Guild is. I think it helps one to remember one's duty. I always enjoy your letter and weekly verse. What

a happy world this would be if we all looked on the bright side of things instead of putting the black side first.

FRANCES.

Lytleton, Sask.
 Your letter was a source of great pleasure to me. It is so good to know you are trying to lighten the burden of others.

MARGARET.

A SUNSHINE WORKER

Dear Margaret:—I received your kind letter and many thanks for it. I am putting one or two more things in my letter. The card is for you but you can give the other things away if you like. My sister is going to write you.

ALMA STRONG.

Rocanville, Sask.

Many thanks for card and silk handkerchief which I shall pass on to a dear child. Badges are now ready and will be sent out as soon as possible.

MARGARET.

THESE WILL HELP

Dear Margaret:—I was glad to have your kind letter. My cousin has joined the Sunshine Guild and we are thinking of sending for badges and collection cards. May a boy or girl send a letter to this page if they do not take it? May a person who does not take THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE join the Sunshine?

FRED BERGMAN.

McLeod, Alta.
 I am glad to say yes to both your questions, for we are glad to hear from any little friend who is interested in the Sunshine, but it is better if they take THE GUIDE because they can keep in touch with the other workers.

MARGARET.

SENT PAPERS

Dear Margaret:—I received a letter from Mrs. Lay not long ago, saying you had received the roll of papers. I am sending two more rolls. I hope they may please some poor children. Was pleased to hear Harold Green was getting along so well. I am going to school every day and like our teacher fine. Wishing you good success in your work I will close.

JEAN ABEL.

Hazelcliffe, Sask.

Many thanks for your letter. Mrs. Lay is a great Sunshiner—her class looks forward to the Sunday papers sent in by the readers of this page. If each one would put their address on the papers they would feel sure receive many letters of thanks and also make warm friends. Write often. So glad you enjoy the page.

MARGARET.

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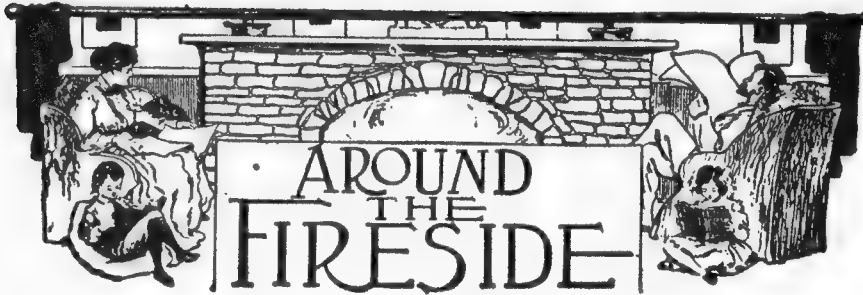
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Fall Canning

Occasionally an item reaches us through the newspapers relating some terrible wholesale poisoning case where many victims are done to death by eating canned meats or vegetables or ice cream or some such commodity. One of the last happening to startle a public is the case of fruit poisoning which caused the death of seven persons while the lives of the other four of the party were also despaired of for a time. It seems a lady had a "tea" and invited ten of her women friends. Among other things, canned pears were served, pears that had fermented. The doctors decided that death came from the pears. They traced the pears back to a neighboring orchard, that had wormy "wind-falls"—very inferior fruits. The canning process must have been defective; either the sealer or the fruit itself had not been properly sterilized and seven lives were sacrificed by one bad sealer of fruit. No doubt the occurrence is unusual, for many a one eats fruit that has fermented and many a one eats raw fruit that is partially decayed, yet sickness does not follow; but because it may follow and sometimes does follow (no one can safely predict when) the canning and pickling of the family's winter fruit and vegetable supply should be a sacred rite and not a segment of mere housework.

In too many households jars emptied in the spring are put away without washing and left to mold and putrify in dark corners all summer and receive a very haphazard rinsing in the fall when needed, and the rubbers are sticky and rotten and yet used again and again. When the house-keeper comes to know that death lurks in the filthy sealers, and in over-ripe and wormy fruit a revolution will arrive in the canning process. Too much stress cannot be laid upon clean jars and clear under-ripe fruit for success and safety. One careful housekeeper fills each jar or sealer with cold water as soon as emptied, and when the meal is over it is then put through two hot suds, every letter and rim and lids are rubbed carefully, then rinsed in clear water, and the jar and lids kiln-dried on the back of the stove. Then the lids are screwed on with the rubber cleaned and dried also, and the sealer stands over for future use. When wanted it is again rinsed and heated and the fruit is satisfactory.

Fruit to Buy

For her family's sake the housewife should teach the dealer not to deal in damaged fruits. If she won't buy it, he can't sell it, and then he won't buy it either. It is infinitely safer to put up less fruit of first quality than more of second quality. Quality not quantity should rule in fruit canning. There is on the market now an improved glass sealer. It is perfectly smooth on the inside at the mouth. The creases for the rings to screw into are only on the outside of the glass. Tell your dealer about it and buy no other make. There are ways and ways of canning and preserving. It isn't difficult to locate the woman who put up fruit just any way. If she feels a little backward about building up the fire first and making the syrup ready to receive the fruit as soon as peeled, she sits down with a pan in her lap and peels away till somebody happens along with energy enough to make a fire and perhaps the syrup. She doesn't measure or count the fruit nor weigh the sugar. Sometimes she has a kettleful of fruit cooking or perhaps messing all up together on the stove: from which she fills the jars. Some jars will get nearly all the fruit and others nearly all the syrup. Part of the fruit will be mushy and overdone and some not cooked enough.

A plan followed by one woman for years is to overhaul all the jars she expects to use that day and put every one

in perfect condition and place them conveniently. Then she has two two-and-a-half quart granite basins on the stove to begin with; into each is put two cups of granulated sugar and a cup and a half of water; when this boils a minute and the sugar is thoroughly dissolved, seven large peaches peeled and halved are dropped in and cooked till tender, not broken up. The peach pits are broken with a hammer and the kernels (four will be enough) are also cooked in with the fruit. When ready a cloth is sopped into cold water and laid in a small dish, a dipper is best; into this the jar is set and the cold wet cloth touches all the bottom and lower edges which prevents sudden expansion and consequent cracking. The dipper is held in the left hand and a large granite, silver or wooden spoon in the right. The half peaches are dropped in one by one from the boiling basin as fast as possible



Erecting a Teepee at Delisle, Sask.

The syrup is poured in straight from the basin without any funnel. A silver spoon handle is run down all round the inside of jar to facilitate passage of air bubbles; more boiling syrup is poured in; the top of jar is wiped off with a damp cloth; the rubber and glass top clapped on and the metal ring screwed tight in much less time than it takes to tell it. The jar stands on its head. If it leaks after this and if you have been careful that no chips was off the lid or top of jar and that rubber fitted perfectly, there's no use dallying. You may just as well empty the jar at once and save the fruit by putting into another jar that will hold, and this one can be set aside for jam or pickles or preserves. Some jars are not perfectly level on the top and can't be made to hold properly. It's very aggravating to have to empty perfect fruits because a jar won't hold, but it's the only way out of the difficulty. But all this time that second basin is waiting for its peaches. While the peaches in the first basin were cooking and before you had begun to wrestle with the canning, and leaking jar, you had peeled seven more peaches and got four more kernels boiling in it. So you've no time to fool with leaky jars neither can you wait to wash them, so that the precaution of having jars perfect before you begin on the fruit is a necessity.

About the Syrup

Some one says "all very fine but how can you tell just exactly how the syrup is going to hold out. It might be short. You couldn't quite fill your jar. What then?" That's easy. Many and many a time it comes out with only a spoonful left. To provide against the calamity of a shortage of syrup in each basin, for each jar, is a point well taken, for all things human are mutable. This woman always has a third small basin or granite cup of syrup of the same proportion as is

in the fruit basins. No fruit is ever put into this. She brings this cup forward on the stove so that it will be at the boiling point if needed when she finishes filling a jar, if not needed it is immediately set back, for it must not be subjected to continuous boiling or it will become thick and sticky. By adopting the plan of cooking only just fruit and syrup enough for one jar at a time, there is so little fruit that it cooks evenly, every piece alike, and there is none left over to be re-cooked or over-cooked in a second lot.

In canning plums, a good plan is to count them. Forty average sized plums will nicely fill a so-called "two quart" jar. About two and a half cups of water and four full cups of granulated sugar makes a syrup for this sized jar of forty plums. Boil sugar and water first, then slip in the plums. Put lid on basin for the first few minutes, when they are boiling bob them round with a spoon or the lower ones will be mushy before the upper ones are heated through. Do not over-cook; nor under-cook. Fill up as the peaches. Half this quantity fills a "quart" size. Have the extra dish of syrup ready waiting as for peaches.

A Wrong System

Once upon a time this woman was lured to can plums by filling jars first with syrup and plums and baking them in the oven and once again by filling the jars and boiling in the wash boiler. In either case there was a beautiful clear jelly about one-third deep in the jars and the fruit looked simply superb but oh the taste! It was so sour! The thought of it wrinkles the palate yet. The top plums simply defied all efforts to sweeten them. They were boiled again in their weight of sugar and once again in twice their weight, but sour they remained to the bitter end. The lower plums were dug out of the jelly and they were sour too but palatable. It was the old story of the bitter-sea-fruit, delicious outside but ashes inside.

One great trouble with this system is that it gives you a lot of big hot jars all waiting for attention at the same time and it is so difficult to tell just when the fruit is cooked, for the jars must be closed while cooking. If the syrup is wanted thicker or thinner than is given here, put in more or less sugar as desired; but if wanted like this do not add more sugar though you should add another peach or so if your peaches are small for of course it is the total amount of peach that counts and not just the number.

We cannot emphasize too much the need for perfect cleanliness in everything pertaining to the canning of fruit—the perfect condition of the fruit itself—and again speed in the actual work. Don't peel fruit and leave it standing round exposed to flies and to blacken before cooking. Don't attempt to do anything else while canning fruit. It requires your every effort. Remember you are preparing wholesome food for your own family and your friends. They trust you. Do not betray that trust. Next paper will give some receipts for fruit and vegetables.

TOURING ON THE CONTINENT

Dear Isobel:—Quite a while has now elapsed since I last wrote you, and perhaps a great number of my friends have been looking for letters too. I would like to apologize here, to all whom I promised to write and didn't, for my neglect, and as I know most of my neighbors and friends take the Grain Growers' Guide, I would like each one of them to take this as a personal letter to them, as it is impossible for me to write each of them separately, much as I would like to. We have been so busy sight seeing ever since we got here that I have hardly had time to write to my own folks.

As you will remember I wrote you from the beginning of our journey from Calgary, where we stayed a few days. We also stayed three days at Winnipeg, and I fully intended to visit our Editor, but found we were too short of time, and had to hurry on without that pleasure, as we wanted to see a little of Montreal before our steamer sailed. We remained here a few days. It is a beautiful city. We were also at the beautiful park Mount Royal. We also sailed in to Quebec, where we stayed a few hours. Here we got a cab and guide to take us to the most interesting places. He took us to the Abraham Plains, where the great battle was once fought. We also saw a monu-

ment of Wolfe and the spot where he died. As our boat sailed again soon we had to hurry on.

Our journey across the Atlantic was uneventful. We had wind and rain most of the way, arriving at Liverpool after six days sailing. Here we remained from Saturday till Tuesday. I was glad when we again left this big smoky city. I have never seen such riches nor such poverty as here. We took the cars out to their prettiest park, called Sifton Park. Here too we went to their Museum, theatre and other entertainments. We now had half a day's journey across pretty England to Newcastle, where we again set sail across the North Sea. This journey we accomplished in a day and two nights. The weather was fine, and as we had our course set for Bergen, Norway, were glad to rest up a bit there. We again went our rounds of sight seeing, theatres, museums etc. and saw the celebrated violin of Ole Bull, also the golden wreath of laurels presented to him at Chicago.

Now we are in the country of mountains, and if any of you like nature's grand scenery come up here to Jotem-haimen. The country here is just swarming with tourists from every direction. We had meant to again start our wanderings this time for Wexio, Sweden, but received word that grandmother, who is eighty years old, had just died, so we will not go until after the funeral. The dear old lady has been bedridden for almost eight years. Well this, to be sure, is not much about the women's votes question, but to tell the truth I have not heard anything remarkable about it. With remembrance to you all,

MRS. C. A. JOHNSON.

Valdros, Norway, July 10th.

SHE POURED THE TEA

She poured the tea. Ah, she was fair
As, urn in hand, she neared my chair
And stooped my waiting cup to fill,
The while I sensed a wondrous thrill—
For such a fragrance filled the air.
'Twas not the tea; her wayward hair
Just brushed my cheek, and lingered there
How could I calmly wait until
She poured the tea?

To steal a kiss who would not dare?
If one, who would not steal a pair?
I stole them as a fellow will,
And sensed a warmer feeling still,
Tho' not of heart, for that's not where
She poured the tea.

THE HOME BEAUTIFUL

The task of furnishing and arranging a home so that it shall be at once beautiful and comfortable is not an easy one. It is rather curious, but I think true, that women fail in the work more often even than men. No doubt this is because their ideals are higher than men's.

A man, never of set purpose, tries to make a room beautiful, but he always determines to make it comfortable. Therefore he generally begins by putting in a supply of comfortable easy chairs; a table of sufficient solidity that it can be leant against or even sat on, if occasion requires; warm curtains and carpets. There, as like as not, he stops; and trusts for all adornment to the pipes with which he will certainly litter the mantelpiece, and to the books and newspapers that he will distribute about the floor. Still the room is comfortable, and has, if not exactly beauty, at any rate, congruity, which is the basis of all beauty; it serves its purpose.

Women, unlike men, generally set out with the intention of making their homes beautiful, with the result that they not infrequently fail to make them either beautiful or comfortable. They do not realize sufficiently the close connection between what is beautiful and what is suitable. Useless ornament is never beautiful either in furniture or frocks; ornament should always serve a purpose; but the ornaments that abound in most women's drawing rooms not only serve no purpose, but are often a positive nuisance.—Scottish American.

A Kansas farmer purchased a revolver for his wife, and insisted on target practice, so that she could defend her home in case of his absence. After the bullet was dug out of his leg, and the cow buried, he said he guessed she had better shoot with an axe.



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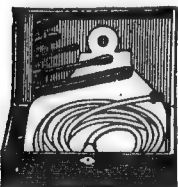
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HOUSEHOLD

How to Whiten Flannel.—Flannel which has turned yellow may be whitened by soaking it for a time in a lather made of a quarter of a pound of soft soap, two tablespoonfuls of borax, and the same of ammonia, dissolved in six gallons of hot water.

Precautions to be taken against Moths. If the carpets are not taken up during the summer months the edges should be lifted and the woodwork sprayed with naphtha. Should the carpets be already infected, it is a good plan to cover the spots first with a dry towel, then place a wet one over this, and iron the surface several times.

With regard to woollen clothes in which moths have made their appearance, wrap them in thin cloths, then cover with wet Turkish towels and put in a hot oven to steam, but watch lest they burn.

Ironing the Shirtwaist.—To iron a tailored shirtwaist and make it look well, see that it is not too stiffly starched. Medium thin starch makes the best-looking waist. Dry thoroughly and sprinkle quite damp. It will iron better if it lies over night. See that the ironing sheet is clean. Dissolve ½ teaspoon of starch in 1-3 cup cold water and ½ tablespoon borax in ½ cup boiling water. After they are thoroughly dissolved separately, stir together. Dip the cuffs and neck-band, and wring lightly. Roll up the waist for half an hour. Iron cuffs first, then sleeves—both sleeves, then the neck-band, then the fronts and last of all the back, taking care throughout to iron the shoulder seams, turning forward and also the under-arm seams. Now



No. 8573—8600—8640—A Pretty and Attractive Costume. Composed of Ladies Waist 8573, Ladies Skirt Pattern 8600, and Ladies Tunic Pattern 8640. The costume may be developed without the tunic making a very suitable shirtwaist or morning suit. As shown in the large view with the tunic, blue pongee was used with braiding in self color, a chemise of white lace, gives a pretty neck finish. The skirt and tunic patterns are cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches waist measure and the waist pattern is cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. It will require 12 yds. of double width material for the entire costume. This illustration calls for three separate patterns and will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each, in silver or stamps.

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Someone's Money



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spread the waist out on the sheet so as to give a chance to finally press the shoulders, (back and fronts) on the wrong side, and push the armeye seams into the sleeve carefully all around with the iron.

Beet-Salad.—Cook large beets in boiling water until perfectly tender. Throw them into cold water and slip off their skins. Cut a slice off the larger end to make them stand level, and with a sharp, narrow-bladed knife cut out the centre to make a neat cup-shaped receptacle. Put the little cups in spiced vinegar until wanted to use. Chop the portion of the beets removed into dice, mix it with an equal quantity of diced celery and moisten with mayonnaise or a boiled dressing. This makes a delicious filling for the beet cups. Another very pleasing filling is with canned French peas and English-walnut meats mixed with a rich boiled dressing; or chicken and celery in equal quantities may be used.

BEAUTY HINTS

To Bleach the Skin.—The bleaching and soothing properties of cucumber juice for the skin are well known. It is not necessary to make an expensive mixture containing the juice. The following is quite simple and very effective. Cut up a cucumber in thin slices and lay on an old handkerchief and bind tightly around the face. This should be renewed every two hours for six times, and the result will be very pleasing.

A Beauty Bath.—A French beauty bath has for its foundation a pint of rose water and half a pint of eau de Cologne. A tablespoonful of powdered almonds rubbed to a paste is stirred into the rose water and eau de Cologne, to which a teaspoonful of benzoin is added. This bath should be indulged in twice each week.

Growing Old Together

Irate Creditor.—"I shall call every week until you pay this account!"
Debtor.—"Really. Then there seems every probability of our acquaintance ripening into friendship."—London Opinion.

HOW TO SECURE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to The Pattern Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers.

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The World's Wheat Markets

Continued from Page 10

first buyers, who had a realized profit in their pockets, began buying again, and so on. The behavior of this excited crowd was sometimes worth looking at. It took physical strength for the broker to do his business and some people who were not strong enough to push and shove did not get to fulfill their orders. There were moments when one called out the price 10 hellers ($\frac{1}{2}$ cent) cheaper on one side than one wanted to buy on the other; but there was no possibility to get to each other. But who cared for such a trifle of a difference!

Antwerp Grain Market

The Antwerp grain market is unique when compared to the American markets in that there is no trade organization, no grain exchange with a membership fee. It is an open and free market. Neither are there any official quotations or prices for there is no one to say what shall be official, nor is there any "future" term or "Option market." It is a cash market trading in the actual grain by men who have it to sell or want it to sell, or have it to grind. The only feature resembling an organization is an arbitration committee. Asked as to what constituted the basis of prices on the Antwerp market, a large importer said, "Offers of wheat from the Danubian country, and the Argentine; offers from millers stocks, the amount afloat, the movement in America and Canada, and crop conditions the world over; these form the picture of our market. Of course," he continued, "the Berlin and Liverpool market have an influence and New York and Chicago are closely watched, during years of normal crop, in the United States, but American prices are not regarded as an expression of trade opinion. There is too much manipulation in these markets." Antwerp is the largest importer of wheat in Europe yet there is no speculation in the trade there more than there is in the nature of a commercial chance that every merchant is bound to take. Of course when a merchant buys a cargo of wheat in Argentina or any other country, it is after a manner a speculation for he does not know when he will sell it, to whom, nor at what price. Yet the same might be said of the merchant who buys a bill of goods.

FARMERS' FLOUR MILL

At a meeting of farmers held in Jasmin, Sask., on August 27, it was decided to buy a "midget" flour mill. The company is called the Jasmin Roller Flour Mills Co. Robt. Welsh is president. The meeting elected the following seven directors: Sam Greenberg (Hebrew); John Edlund (Swede); Anton Berner (German); G. O. Sweetman (English); Jas. M. Stewart (Scotch); Julian Carrion (French); A. Leonticov (Ruthenian).

The president showed samples of the bread made from flour from the new mill and which was pronounced of the very best, and along with cheese, etc., was much appreciated. It was then resolved that the machine be purchased at once and upwards of \$2,000 was subscribed and the president was directed to remit at once the necessary cash to secure the machinery. W. R. Welsh and Chas. Lunn visited Kelliher on Tuesday last and drafts were obtained and remitted to London in order to get the mill shipped at once. The mill is expected to arrive by October 1st, and plans for the building are now in course of preparation and it is expected the same will be commenced in a few days.

ITUNA ALSO MOVING

A meeting was held at the Ituna (Sask.) school house last week to consider the advisability of putting in a "Midget" flour mill in Ituna. W. Grant was placed in the chair and briefly introduced Chas. Lunn.

Mr. Lunn said he had taken much time and trouble to look into this matter. Having been disappointed in Winnipeg, as the mill did not arrive there till the last day of the fair, he visited the Saskatoon exposition and studied the working of the mill for four days. He has taken the opinions of millers and bakers on the baking qualities of the flour. He therefore considered himself qualified to give an opinion, and he would say, that this mill



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will do even more than the manufacturers claim for it. He gave figures to show that the farmers would save money, and have the by-products for their own use. A proof that the mill is a success is that Messrs. Montgomery & Co. who manufacture the celebrated Bermaline "Bread" use it to prepare the flour.

A committee was appointed to ascertain the wishes of the farmers of the district with a view to form a company to install a mill, viz., Dr. Turrill, Messrs. Raynor, Grant and E. Lind, to report to a meeting on September 10th.

NEW BEEF INDUSTRY

A Detroit, Mich., wire of September 3 said: "Detroit wholesaler dealers are much interested concerning an interview with Joseph Leiter, of Chicago, printed here, in the course of which the Chicago millionaire makes a statement to the effect that Canada is about to lift the tariff on

live cattle, and is building an extensive string of packing houses to take care of cattle from the north-western section of the United States, which will be drawn across the border by the reduced tariff. Mr. Leiter is quoted as expressing the opinion that Canadians are aiming a death blow at the beef trust. McKenzie & Mann, the Canadian railway magnates, backed by millions of pounds of English capital, are said to be men behind the project. The three transcontinental lines of Canada and the waterways from Port Arthur to the coast are pointed to as offering superior transportation advantages over the United States lines."

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

The Canadian Customs revenue continues to roll up, and shows large comparative increases. For the month of August the receipts totalled \$6,479,845,

as compared with \$5,340,457 in August, 1909, an increase of \$1,139,388. For the five months ending to-day, the aggregate Customs revenue is \$23,091,603. In the corresponding period last year the total was \$23,313,611. The increase is \$5,747,994.

A Washington, D. C. dispatch of Sept. 1 said:—Secretary McVeagh's ruling of the term "commercial paper" in the treasury department's interpretation of the emergency currency law, became known in its full report to-day. The Chicago banks, which raised the question, and banks all through the West, felt that if it were adverse they would be unable to form an effective currency association. The way is now made clear for the banks of the United States to put in circulation \$500,000 in emergency money at the first sign of a financial stringency.

Summary of The Week's News of The World

MANY ELEVATORS OPENED

As far as the acquirement of elevators is concerned this has been a rather slow week for the members of the Manitoba Elevator Commission and only eleven structures have been added to the list. But the commissioners have been far from idle. They have let up on their purchasing operations in order to get those already acquired into working order. Most of the structures in the system are already opened and handling grain. While a great majority of the farmers at these shipping points are using the government elevators, the commission will hardly be satisfied until practically every bushel of Manitoba grain is going through the system. They point out the necessity of farmers patronizing the system, in spite of inducements held out by the line companies, if they wish it to be an unqualified success.

They will have to be satisfied with running most of the elevators without their full equipment of cleaning machinery this season their time for making preparations having been very limited. The structures to be erected are moving along in good shape and two are practically completed. The elevators acquired during the week and their capacities are: Dominion elevator, Glenora, 28,500 bushels; Northern, Elkhorn, 25,000; Atlas, Rea, 30,000; Farmers', Mather, 25,000; Farmers', LaReviere, 30,000; International LaReviere, 28,000; Northern, Hargrave, 25,000; Western, Stockton, 25,000. This brings the total number of elevators acquired and under construction up to 168.

DAVID HORN RESIGNS

David Horn, chief grain inspector for the Dominion government, with headquarters in Winnipeg, has resigned. Recently Mr. King, who operated a large elevator at Port Arthur, jointly with the Canadian Pacific died. Mr. Horn has been induced by the company to succeed to that business. The salary of the position he resigned is \$6,000 a year.

Mr. Horn is well known to everybody connected with the Western grain trade having been associated with the inspection system for the past twenty-five years. He came from Scotland over forty years ago. Having had experience in the milling business in the old country he entered it in Ontario. He came to Winnipeg in 1882 as representative of a grain firm and in 1885 was made grain inspector. When the position of chief grain inspector was created in 1899 he was appointed.

LAURIER'S SPEECHES

Statistics of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Western tour figure that the premier addressed in all fifty-seven meetings, commencing with Fort William and concluding with Medicine Hat. In addition he has spoken probably an equal number of times from car platforms to gatherings which greeted him at the railway stations through which the train passed. It is estimated that at least five of the meetings—Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria—the attendance was 10,000, while the average attendance, making allowance for the small towns visited, is figured at 2,300. Accepting this computation, the press correspondents figure that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has talked to 131,100 people at the regular meetings of the tour, and probably one-third of that number at the open-air impromptu gatherings which met the train.

Government officials at Washington are pleased with the award of The Hague tribunal in the fisheries dispute.

NEW ALBERTA ROAD

An Edmonton wire of Sept. 10 said:—A huge railway proposition, backed up by extensive New York capital, for the construction of a line of railway which will traverse the entire length of Alberta from the international boundary to Peace River landing, a distance of over 700 miles, and which will connect up with the hill system in Montana, was laid before premier Sifton to-day by representatives of New York capitalists, railway builders and coal men who have already organized a company to build the line and who have completed surveys for the first 100 miles. Premier Sifton at noon affixed his signature

to the plans for the first 100 miles of road, running from the international boundary, northwest through Cardston and Pincher Creek to the west side of section 34, township 6, range 2, along the south fork of Old Man river. Connection will be made with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Pincher station. The company, which is to be known as the Pincher Creek, Cardston and Montana railway, will apply at the coming session of the legislature for an extension of charter which will permit them to construct a main line through Alberta by way of Calgary and Edmonton into the Peace River country. There will also be a branch into Kootenay to tap the coal fields which it is understood the company has secured. Construction has already commenced on the first 100 miles north of the international boundary. Surveys of this portion of the line are nearly completed, and \$3,000 per month has been spent on surveys during the summer. Construction will also be commenced north towards Calgary and Edmonton this fall.

LIND WILL NOT RUN

A Minneapolis wire of Sept. 10 said:—The Minnesota Democrats held a conference last night to determine what action to take relative to filling the vacancy caused on their ticket by the refusal of the former governor John Lind to run. Mr. Lind is still the nominee, but says he will not run. In conference were: Mr. Justice Thomas D. O'Brien, John Lind, F. B. Lynch, and others. Mr. Lind is

October 21. At these sales both purebred and grade animals will be offered.

The object of this step is not only to encourage the breeding of this class of stock, but also to enable would-be purchasers to obtain suitable breeding stuff at a reasonable rate and within a reasonable distance. The animals offered for sale will be in the stalls one day previous to the auction, so that prospective buyers may have an opportunity to examine them. At each point there will be offered a carload of grade ewes, which will be put up to auction in lots of five. The majority of the animals offered for sale will be between fifteen and thirty months of age.

In pure-breds, both males and females will be offered, the females being sold in pairs. The number will be governed by the anticipated demand, and all animals offered for sale will be individually selected from the leading flocks in the West.

The secretary of the association is prepared to purchase sheep for persons unable to attend the sales personally, and the greatest care will be exercised in executing such commissions in accordance with the instructions given by the purchaser. No charge will be made for such service.

A catalogue of the sale containing a description of the animals will be issued later, along with a set of rules regulating entries for and terms of sale.

REPORT INCORRECT

The report which appeared in several daily papers last week that the proposed

Chairman McCuaig Appeals to Farmers

Editor of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE:—Will you grant me space to address a few remarks to the farmers of Manitoba. The Manitoba Elevator Commission has now purchased 158 elevators and are building them, which will cover about one-third of the shipping points in the province. In the limited time at our disposal since securing those elevators, we find it impossible to remodel them to come up fully to the requirements of the system we are inaugurating for the purpose of special binning. It will be necessary to operate them as they are for this season. Having secured this number they are in a position now to test the system, and as it will be experimental for this year I want to appeal to the farmers of the province for their loyal support, co-operation and patronage to make this, their own system, a success. Those who opposed us and criticised the Grain Growers' proposition, always contended that they would not patronize or support it when put in operation. It is now in the hands of the farmers to make a success of it, and I would caution and warn them not to be led or tempted to desert their elevator system for a paltry 1/4 cent or 1/2 cent in elevator charges, but rather stand firm and loyally by their own. It will be an easy matter for the Commission to reduce the charges if it is found that the system can be operated at a lower figure, but the Commission will have to try and make it pay, and we feel satisfied that with the loyal support of the farmers we can make it do so.

D. W. McCUAIG,
Chairman of the Manitoba Elevator Commission.

urging that the Democratic state central committee, which will fill the vacancy, nominate Justice O'Brien for the place. Congressman W. S. Hammond will be in consultation with the leaders here to-day. It is expected that John Lind will give out his letter of declination in the near future.

FISHERIES QUESTION SETTLED

The permanent Court of International Arbitration at The Hague has settled the hundred years old dispute between Great Britain and the United States regarding the Newfoundland fisheries. Hereafter the fisheries in the Newfoundland waters will be more peaceful than in the past. The settlement is regarded as a great victory for Great Britain as the decision gives Great Britain full power to make the laws regarding the fisheries as to time, the methods of fishing and the implements to be used, and also establishes the three mile limit around Newfoundland, from headland to headland and not following the line of bays as contended by the United States. Of the seven points up for discussion the most important ones were decided in favor of Great Britain.

SASKATCHEWAN SHEEP SALES

The Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association has arranged to hold sales of sheep this fall at both Saskatoon and Regina. The sale at the former place will be held at 1.30 p.m. on October 18, and at the latter at the same hour on

route for the main line of the Canadian Northern railway from St. Albert to the Yellow Head Pass had been disapproved at Ottawa is incorrect and gained circulation through a misunderstanding between a press representative and an official of the company. A proposed line of the C. N. R. from a point on the main line a short distance west of St. Albert northwesterly to Peace River, has been located and a route map submitted to the minister of railways, and it is this line that has been disapproved by the minister on the ground that it interferes with the projected route of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The main line of the C. N. R. to the Yellow Head Pass will be constructed on the route located and the company hope to have fifty miles completed this season from St. Albert. This line for some distance east of the Yellow Head, runs close to the G. T. P.

A Grand Forks, N. D., wire said:—Under orders which have been promulgated by Commander E. F. Ladd, sales of goods termed as being "short weights" will be placed under the ban. The commissioner has decided that the state law covers the situation, and he will attempt to strictly enforce it. This will mean that such commodities as potatoes, apples, etc., will have to be weighed to a full bushel as per legal weights prescribed by law. Packages sold will have to be labelled showing the true and correct weight of the contents.

CENSUS RETURNS

According to the published returns of the census bureau the population of New York is a million and a quarter greater than ten years ago, the figures showing the distribution by boroughs being:

	1910.	1900.	1890.
New York	4,766,888	3,437,202	2,507,414
Manhattan	2,331,542	1,850,093	1,441,216
Bronx	430,980	200,507	88,908
Brooklyn	1,634,351	1,166,582	828,547
Richmond	85,989	67,021	51,693
Queens	284,041	152,999	87,050

Other cities' population announced are:

City.	Present population.	Increase from 1900.	P.C.
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	180,082	63
Newark, N. J.	347,469	101,389	41.2
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	1,329,681	38.7
Indianapolis	233,650	64,486	38.1
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	51,679	31.7
Jersey City	267,799	61,348	29.7
Providence, R. I.	224,326	48,720	29.7
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	71,328	20.2
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	111,791	19.4
Dist. Columbia	331,669	52,351	18.8
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	82,396	18.2
Cincinnati, O.	364,463	58,561	11.8

MAKE BIG PROFIT

A New York dispatch of Sept. 9 said:—Dissatisfied shippers of the north and east got some of the facts they have been asking for to-day when various railway officials, summoned before the interstate commerce commission, now in session here, compared the out-go for wage increases recently granted with the income from advanced freight rates. Almost uniformly the figures showed a margin of profit for the railways.

E. D. Higgins, auditor of the Big Four, testified that wage advances had added \$910,400 to his payroll, and A. S. Mackenzie, chief clerk of freight statistics, gave the increase higher freight rates would have brought as \$1,244,198. W. H. Elmendorf, auditor of the Lake Erie and Western, gave corresponding figures as \$153,045 for wage advances and \$203,666 for freight advances.

J. Langraff, auditor of the Toledo and Ohio Central, testified that increased wages amounted to \$115,911 and increased receipts to only \$71,768. J. H. Holden, auditor of the Nickel Plate, gave increased revenues of \$699,025. J. L. Minnie, counsel for the Wabash, estimated wage increase of \$668,769 and added business \$812,379.

NEW WHALING INDUSTRY

A Vancouver dispatch of Sept. 9 said:—Representing themselves and the Mackenzie-Mann interests, Col. Davidson and A. D. McRae, of Winnipeg and Vancouver, are planning to exploit Arctic whaling. Two steamers and a sailing ship will be dispatched to the Arctic regions next spring, from Vancouver, when a station will be established on the mainland, or on one of the many groups of islands.

This entire region east of the boundary line between Alaska and the Dominion, and extending to the North Pole is wholly within British territory. It embraces a vast archipelago, notice of ownership of which has been proclaimed to the world by Canada, through the British foreign office. In the summer months the waters adjacent to the mainland, including the estuary at the mouth of the Mackenzie river, are open and can be navigated by sea-going vessels.

REVENUE INCREASES

An Ottawa dispatch of Sept. 9 said:—The statement of Dominion revenue and expenditure for August and for the first five months of the current fiscal year shows that the promise of "a vaster surplus than has been," is being steadily borne out. The total revenue for August was \$10,174,930, and for the five months \$45,830,370, increases, respectively, of \$1,705,032 and \$7,330,210. If the same rate of increase is maintained for the balance of the year, this year's revenue will reach \$120,000,000 or nearly eighteen millions more than last year. Expenditure, on the other hand, shows comparatively little increase. For the five months the expenditure on the consolidat-

ed fund account was \$27,543,017 or \$1,192,888 more than for the same period of last year and \$18,284,353 less than the revenue. Expenditure on capital account for the five months totalled \$9,161,450, an increase of \$84,789 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The net debt of the Dominion at the end of the month was \$927,345,752, a decrease during the month of \$1,270,135.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

One of the intirely new enterprises that has recently been started in Western Canada is that of teaching agriculture by correspondence. The company that is carrying on this work is the School of Scientific Farming of Western Canada with headquarters in Winnipeg. It is the intention of this school to impart to Western farmers through the mails a knowledge of the principles of agriculture. This school will teach field husbandry along the lines taught in the agricultural colleges and is intended to meet the needs of farmers and their sons who are unable to attend the colleges.

CORRECTION

In last week's GUIDE through an error the home of Henry Spence, Copley, Man., was credited to James Prouse, Isinger, Sask.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE

There is to be a new line of steamships operated between Eastern Canada ports and Australia, according to advices received from Sydney by Montreals interested in the export trade to Australia. The service is to be owned and managed from Sydney with the backing of a prominent shipbuilding company of Great Britain. The vessels will be of first class cargo type and speedier than those now run to Eastern Canada. They will probably trade to Montreal, Halifax and New York.

BURGLARS AT REDVERS

A Redvers, Sask., wire of Sept. 10, said: "Five places were entered last night and two other attempts made by burglars by breaking or removing glass. At Hibbard's grocery store some money is missing; at Silcox's hardware store nothing is missing; at Curles' general store two dollars are gone, and at McLandress' general store nothing is missing. Earlier in the night an attempt to break in was made at the rear doors of the printing office and the bank, but the marauders were surprised by occupants in each case. The theory is that an attempt was made to clean up the town, and when all things were ready the burglars were disturbed. In each of the first places entered matches were struck on the safes and burned ends left round."

FIND SHEEP PROFITABLE

Quite a number of farmers in the Brandon district have gone into sheep raising, and the success they have made of it is inducing many others to go into the industry. There are a number of very large flocks of fine sheep now in the district, where a few years ago hardly a sheep was to be seen. Chas. Pratt, a big farmer near Elgin, is shipping from Maple Creek to his farm at Elgin one thousand sheep which is the biggest venture yet made in Western Manitoba. On account of the very dry season a large portion of Pratt's crop is too short to cut. His intention is to turn the big flock of sheep on the land, where they will feed until the snow flies. He will then ship to the Winnipeg market. The experiment is being watched with considerable interest by farmers in the surrounding districts.

IRISH POLITICS

A Dublin cable of Sept. 10 said: "Tim Healy met with a hostile reception during a visit to Dundalk, county Louth, last night, and what was intended for a demonstration in his honor was turned into a Donnybrook fair. Many persons were cut and bruised and when Mr. Healy left the hall, he was escorted to the hotel by a squad of police. The followers of John Redmond stole a march on the Healyites and packed the hall. Healey's followers met the latter at the station and escorted him to the hall. When they arrived the ruction began. The

Healyites were greeted with hostile cries and terrific yells. Chairs and tables were thrown about and one man, who called for three cheers for Mr. Healey was promptly knocked down with a chair. A priest who interfered met the same fate."

RECORDS BROKEN

A Boston dispatch of Sept. 12, said:—One world's record and two American records were broken at the Harvard-Boston aero meet to-day. Johnstone, in a Wright biplane, made new marks in the accuracy, duration and distance events. An achievement no less marvelous, was a flight of Claude Graham White of England, in which he went twice to Boston Light and return from the field, a distance of 33 miles, in 36 minutes 11.5 seconds, or almost a mile a minute for the entire distance, using a Bleriot monoplane. Fearing the mark of 40 minutes 13.5 seconds he set last week over this course might be shattered, he covered the course again to-day and finished his remarkable exhibition of speed in front of the grand stand on the aviation field, where 35,000 people applauded him. Glenn Curtiss failed to secure the desired results with a motor in his flyer and had it taken out, giving up his intention of trying for the Boston Light prize of \$10,000.

Another feature was the target shooting from an aeroplane with a regulation service ammunition rifle by Lieut. J. E. Fickel. He went up with Chas. F. Willard, who went round and round the field while the marksman cracked away at targets on the ground. There was a large percentage of hits. Wilbur Wright engaged with Brookins in a bomb dropping contest. He made 77 points, which put the Wright camp in the lead in this event, which formerly White had felt to be secure with 75 points.

PACKERS INDICTED

A Chicago wire of Sept. 12 said:—The federal grand jury which has been investigating the case of Chicago packers late to-day returned indictments against ten high officials of the Swift, Armour and Morris concerns. There are three indictments against each, charging combination, conspiracy and illegal monopoly.

Gold bullion valued at \$57,500, part of a consignment of \$170,000 from the Washington-Alaska bank, of Fairbanks, to the Dexter-Horton National Bank, of Seattle in the steamship Humboldt was stolen in transit. Lead was substituted in the strong box that contained the bullion.

R. C. Steele, head of the Steel-Briggs Seed company, and ex-president of the Toronto board of trade, died at Toronto, Monday. He was a prominent Presbyterian and a Liberal, was sixty-seven years old, and leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters.

DEMOCRATS WIN

A Portland, Me., wire of Sept. 12 said:—There was no uncertainty in the voice with which Maine to-day recorded her preference for governor and her attitude on the issues of the campaign generally, the plurality given to Plaisted, democrat, being large, while three of the four congressional districts which are ordinarily strongly Republican returned Democrats. Early returns also indicated that the legislature might be democratic and elect a Democrat as a successor to United States Senator Hale.

News in Brief

Mrs. Sarah King of Brooklyn will, this week, receive a tall silver cup as the winner of the "1,200-yard hobble skirt championship of Greater New York." A race for the trophy was the feature of a seashore outing at North Beach, L. I., yesterday. The program announced to would-be contestants that "women desiring to enter who were not equipped with hobble skirts will be hobbled with ropes until they are fully as uncomfortable as if dressed in the height of fashion." The winner covered the 1200 yards with only seven tumbles. No time was taken.

Supposedly dead, the four year old son of Mrs. Marie Donahue, of Butte, Mont., was removed from a train at Mandan, N. D., only to be brought back to life again. The lad had taken ill on the train and had been given a quantity of brandy as medicine which resulted in alcoholic poisoning.

The population of Boston, Mass., is 670,585, an increase of 10,693, or 19.6 per cent. as compared with 569,892 in 1900. This announcement from the census bureau leaves Boston the fifth city in the United States.

Fireman S. Patison was killed Saturday night when a Kenora train was wrecked by an open switch a few miles out of Winnipeg. The towerman is under arrest charged with being drunk on duty.

Rev. Dr. Irwin, returned missionary from Turkey, says that the massacres of Armenians were in large part brought on by the victims themselves.

Three Russians and one German received baptism by immersion in the Red River, Winnipeg, before a large crowd Sunday afternoon.

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, who acted as British agent before The Hague tribunal, has made a formal report to Newfoundland.

Robert Kerr, passenger traffic manager of the C. P. R., at Winnipeg, is retiring and will be succeeded by C. E. A. Ussher.

France has gone aviation mad. A large portion of this years naval appropriations will be spent on airships.

New Warehouse



The accompanying sketch shows the front elevation of the new warehouse that the Petrie Mfg. Co., Ltd., maker of the Magnet Cream Separator, is erecting in Winnipeg. This separator was invented some twelve years ago by four young Canadians and great things are claimed for it. Each year the sales of

the machine have increased and last year were almost double the preceding year. The company operates four factories with a capacity of fifty separators per day. This company owns property and operates branches in every province of the Dominion.

We would urge all farmers not to thresh until the grain is absolutely dry and hard. For failing to observe this some shippers have, already this season, lost as much as eight cents per bushel.

CROP WAS SHORT

In the subjoined preliminary estimate on the world's wheat crop of 1910, Broomhall's Liverpool figures are used for the foreign harvests, with some slight revision to bring them up to date, and the best American estimates. Analysis of the figures leads to a variety of interesting points.

The first conclusion arrived at is that the world has raised roundly 153,304,000 bushels less this year than in the preceding one, the total for 1910 being approximately 3,483,840,000 bushels, and that for 1909 about 3,637,144,000 bushels.

This shortage was brought about mainly by smaller harvests in the U.S. and Canada, in Russia and in France.

To some extent these losses are counter-balanced by larger yields in Hungary, Roumania and Argentina. In tabulated form these changes are as follows, in bushels:

	1910	1909
Increases—		
United States...	660,000,000	736,000,000
Canada	120,000,000	168,000,000
France	280,000,000	360,000,000
Russia	640,000,000	784,000,000
Decreases—		
Hungary	192,000,000	112,000,000
Roumania	120,000,000	56,000,000
Argentina	192,000,000	136,000,000
The following table shows the comparison of the crops of 1909 and 1910 in the principal countries and the total yields in the world's largest continental division on the basis of the preliminary estimate:		
	1910	1909
Bus.	Bus.	
United States...	660,000,000	736,000,000
Canada	120,000,000	168,000,000
Argentina	192,000,000	136,000,000
Other American...	32,000,000	32,000,000

T'l Amer'n	1,004,000,000	1,072,000,000
Russia	640,000,000	784,000,000
France	280,000,000	360,000,000
Hungary	192,000,000	112,000,000
Danube States ..	173,000,000	104,000,000
Germany	144,000,000	138,016,000
Italy	136,000,000	144,000,000
Spain	136,000,000	144,000,000
Austria	54,400,000	57,000,000
Un. Kingdom...	52,000,000	63,200,000
Other European	82,240,000	88,824,000

T'l Europ'n	1,910,240,000	1,992,144,000
Algeria	32,000,000	32,000,000
Egypt	24,000,000	24,000,000
Other African ..	7,000,000	6,400,000

T'l African ..	63,600,000	62,400,000
India	360,000,000	360,800,000
Asiatic Turkey ..	32,000,000	32,000,000
Other Asiatic ..	36,000,000	36,000,000

T'l Asiatic ..	423,000,000	431,800,000
Total Australasia	78,000,000	78,800,000

MR. CASTLE REPORTS

C. C. Castle, warehouse commissioner, has made up the following returns of the crop of 1909:

	Bus.
Inspected to date, 87,973 cars	94,922,385
In store, interior elevators ..	1,703,510
In transit, not inspected	228,000
Marketed at Winnipeg, not inspected	300,000

Total marketed	97,159,895
Allowance for seed 17,000,000	
Allowance for bread 6,250,000	
	23,250,000

	120,409,895
Less 781 cars new wheat inspected during Aug., 1910	831,765

	119,578,130
Estimated balance in farmers' hands, say	1,000,000

	120,578,130
Provincial Government Wheat Estimate	
Bus.	

Manitoba	45,774,707
Saskatchewan	90,215,000
Alberta S.	6,250,000
Alberta W.	2,000,000

144,239,707



Winnipeg Market Letter

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 12, 1910)

Wheat.—The market has been very inactive with a very limited demand for all grades of wheat since the 1st of September. The demand which we have had has been from dealers who had contracted boat space, and had to buy the grain to fill the space. As far as we know, very little, if any, of our new crop wheat has been sold for export. Up to the time of writing there does not seem to be any demand from importing countries for our new crop wheat. However, in the face of this lack of demand, our market has not declined but held steady. The world's shipments have been the largest on record during the past week, amounting to 17½ million bushels. The greater part of this grain has been shipped from Russia, that country having shipped something over 13 million bushels. From reports which we receive from importing countries, we learn that the United Kingdom are simply buying from hand to mouth and not buying for future requirements, and this can only mean that some day in the near future they will have to come into the market for good sized quantities of our wheat, and when they do, prices will no doubt advance. In the meantime if the farmers decide to hold their wheat for better prices, we think it will be to their advantage to put their grain in their granaries at home and keep it there until the market is high enough to suit them. Probably when the big rush of grain commences, prices will decline further from the present level, so that any grain which is being shipped at the present time, we would advise selling on the strong spots of the market.

The estimated yield of the three Prairie Provinces, as given out by different parties makes this estimate is from 100 to 110 millions, but we are rather inclined to think that these estimates will probably be a little higher than actual returns will show. It seems to us from the reports which we have received, that the grade of wheat which Saskatchewan will furnish will not be up to what it was last year, and as the grade will be lower, we will consequently have much less No. 1 Hard and No. 1 Northern wheat to export than we have had in the past number of years. We think that the milling industry, West and East, will probably take care of nearly all the high grade wheat which we have to offer. This being the case, anyone having high grade wheat, and who is able to hold it at home without shipping it, will probably be able to sell at a good deal higher price than is now being paid.

Oats have declined about six cents per bushel the past three weeks. This has been brought about by the heavy stocks of old oats which we have at Fort William and Port Arthur, as well as the large Canadian visible, amounting to about seven million bushels. The new crop of oats, as everyone knows, will be of very inferior quality, as well as a very short crop, and we do not look for many oats to grade contract this year, or be offered on the contracts; and after liquidation in October is over, we will probably see higher prices. We look for higher prices, at least in the spring, than now exist.

Barley has been in poor demand at the low price, but we think this grain will also advance as we do not think this crop of barley was very good, and probably not of very good quality.

Flax has advanced greatly and is in a very strong position and we would not be surprised if it went to \$3.00 per bushel, although anyone having it to sell can make no mistake in selling it at prevailing prices.

Liverpool Letter

(BY PROCTOR & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 30.)

The fluctuations in our market since we wrote you on the 23rd inst. have not been very pronounced, but the tendency has been in an upward direction. Shipments last week were again very heavy, amounting in all to about 1,750,000 qrs., and out of this total the U. K. has only succeeded in getting a trifle over 500,000 qrs. From a U. K. point of view this is certainly a bullish feature, indicating a large continental and ex-European demand. The reported reselling by France did not assume any serious proportions and we do not hear of any further offers from that quarter; indeed, during the past week, France has again been buying and we hear is now taking a fair quantity of German wheat. The demand for the U. K. has only been moderate, buyers considering that at present prices it is unwise to load up with more than necessity dictates. In exporting countries Russia still leads the way and is still offering freely from both north and south. There is considerable hesitancy in buying the new crop, owing to fears of the wheat arriving out of condition. In the course of a few days from now larger arrivals of new crop will have taken place, and a better judgment will be able to be formed as to the carrying capacity of the new wheat.

The Danube is still offering to the Continent, but these wheats are not favorites in the U. K., and many of the contracts entered into a month or two ago for this country have been resold back to shippers who have sold again on the Continent to better advantage. Argentine.—The shipments are fair for the time of the year, and may possibly show some little increase in the near future, as quite a considerable amount of both Northern and Southern wheat has been contracted for recently, and shippers are still offering moderately. Our latest advices are that in the northern section the drought continues, but our friends tell us so far but little mischief has been done. The early-sown crop looks well, but much of the late sown wheat is still unsprouted, and needs rain within the next fourteen days. The province of Cordoba has a better appearance than that of Santa Fe. In the province of Buenos Ayres, covering the great southern wheat belt and a large part of the central wheat belt as well, the prospects of the wheat are favorable. Australia.—We have nothing fresh to add, shipments keep on a very moderate scale. India offers but little. It is indeed surprising the natives are holding on so tenaciously. To sum up: The position of the market—in view of supply and demand—would appear to be healthy, the one feature which keeps the market in check being the present high prices. It remains to be seen if present values are sufficient to provide importing countries with their necessities. Meantime, with present prices ranging from 35/- to 40/- per qr., speculators are very cautious, and to bring about a really healthy demand we believe some decline is necessary. We cannot think that any decline would be very acute or very prolonged, and after exporting countries had obtained the relief, which at present showing they appear to require, we think the natural strength of the position would re-assert itself, and we should again see advancing markets.

Liverpool General Market Report

(CORN TRADE NEWS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1910)

Wheat cargoes are firm but quiet.

Off Coast Cargoes.—38/6 (approx. \$1.15½) still asked for New South Wales.

Pacific Coast Cargoes.—39/3 asked by shippers for new crop Walla Oct.-Nov.

40/- (approx. \$1.20) for Blue Stem, same position. 39/6 (approx. \$1.18½) asked for 16,000 qrs. milling Blue Stem.

Australian Wheat Cargoes.—39/6 (approx. \$1.18½) wanted for 11,500 qrs. South Australian, August shipment.

Russian wheat cargoes are quiet and the turn dearer. Azoff-Black Sea offers at 32/6 to 40/ (approx. \$1.00½ to \$1.20). Danubian quiet and about 3d. dearer.

River Plate Wheat Cargoes.—36/3 (approx. \$1.08½) asked for steamer Rosafe, 59½ lbs. 35/- (approx. \$1.05) asked for parcels of Barusso to Liverpool.

Canadian and U. S. A. Wheat.—Parcels of Canadian to Liverpool are quiet, but very steady at 1½ to 3d. advance. Parcels to London are rather firm and rather dearer.

No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. L'p'l.) Sept. 39/1½ approx. \$1.17½

No. 2 Nor. Man. " Oct.-Nov. 37/9 " 1.13½

No. 3 Nor. Man. " Afloat 37/4½ " 1.12½

No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. Ldn.) Aug. 15-Sept. 40/- " 1.20

No. 2 Nor. Man. " Aug.-Sept. 15th 39/4½ " 1.18

No. 3 Nor. Man. " Aug. 15th-Sept. 38/6 " 1.15½

Indian wheat cargoes are steady. 38/- (approx. \$1.14) asked for steamer of Choice

White Kurrachee, Sept.-Oct. Parcels to London are quiet, the turn lower.

Choice White Kurrachee Afloat 7/5½ approx. \$1.07½

Indian parcels to London are about unchanged.

Choice White Kurrachee July-August 37/9 approx. \$1.13½

Choice White Kurrachee Sept.-Oct. 37/9 " 1.13½

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25.

14,000 qrs. South Aust. Sept.-Oct. shipment 38/- approx. \$1.14

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.

3,400 tons Barusso Afloat 35/6 approx. \$1.06½

SALES OF PARCELS

(LIVERPOOL)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25.

3,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. Sept.-Oct. 36/9 approx. \$1.10½

MONDAY, AUGUST 28.

2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. Afloat 38/7½ approx. \$1.15½

(LONDON)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Aug. 40/- approx. \$1.20

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. 39/- " 1.17

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25.

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Aug. 39/- approx. \$1.17

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. By 3rd Sept. 39/6 net. approx. \$1.18½

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. By 15th Sept. 39/- approx. \$1.17

MONDAY, AUGUST 29.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Just shipped 39/9 approx. \$1.19½

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. By Sept. 15th 39/9 approx. \$1.19½

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax for October, December and May delivery:

DATE	DELIVERY	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
Sept. 7	Oct.	102½	37	230
"	Dec.	100½	37½	—
"	May	105½	40	—
Sept. 8	Oct.	102½	36½	242
"	Dec.	100	37	—
"	May	104½	40½	—
Sept. 9	Oct.	101½	36	253
"	Dec.	99½	36½	—
"	May	104	40	—
Sept. 10	Oct.	101½	35½	247
"	Dec.	99½	36	—
"	May	104½	39	—
Sept. 12	Oct.	101½	35½	250
"	Dec.	99½	36½	—
"	May	104½	40	—
Sept. 13	Oct.	101½	35½	246
"	Dec.	99½	36	—
"	May	104½	40	—

Liverpool Spot Cash Prices

Australian	8/-	approx. \$1.15 1-5
1 Nor. Man	8/6	" 1.22 4-5
2 Nor. Man.	8/4	" 1.20
3 Nor. Man	8/1	" 1.16 2-5
4 Manitoba	7/9½	" 1.12 1-5
2 Hard Winter	7/9½	" 1.12 1-5
Ch. Wh. Chilian	7/6	" 1.08
Ch. Wh. Karachi		
(cleaned terms)	7/6½	" 1.08 3-5
2 Club Calcutta		
(ord. terms)	7/7	" 1.09 1-5
Plate	7/9	" 1.09 1-5
Russian	8/3	" 1.18 4-5

Minneapolis Wheat

(SEPT. 12).

The wheat market during most of the session, "Coppered" the bearish statistics.

These were exceptionally heavy, but lack of pressure in the local pit kept the market firm, swings making fractional changes that were dominated by the tight trade mostly in the hands of professionals. Minneapolis December has held close to 12 cents over Chicago contract, an abnormal premium, but the local market has shown no marked disposition to decline, although the milling trade is badly handicapped by this wide premium, based upon the legitimate cost of the raw material. The Northwestern movement is less than a year ago but stocks are accumulating. The demand for cash wheat is not broad.

No. 1 Nor. sold from the December price to ½ cent under the future. The country movement is still fairly free as there is quite a little threshing going on. Farmers, however, seem to be storing considerable wheat.

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to open a book department. We have made arrangements with the publishers of a large number of books to supply them to our readers. These books will be sent to our readers upon receipt of the price. This department will be conducted for the benefit of our readers and new books will be added to our list from time to time. If our readers want to buy their books from us we will endeavor to supply their wants. We do not keep the books in stock and it will require about ten days to fill an order but all orders will receive the most prompt attention. A FARMERS LIBRARY, IF CAREFULLY SELECTED AND WISELY USED, IS HIS MOST VALUABLE ASSET.

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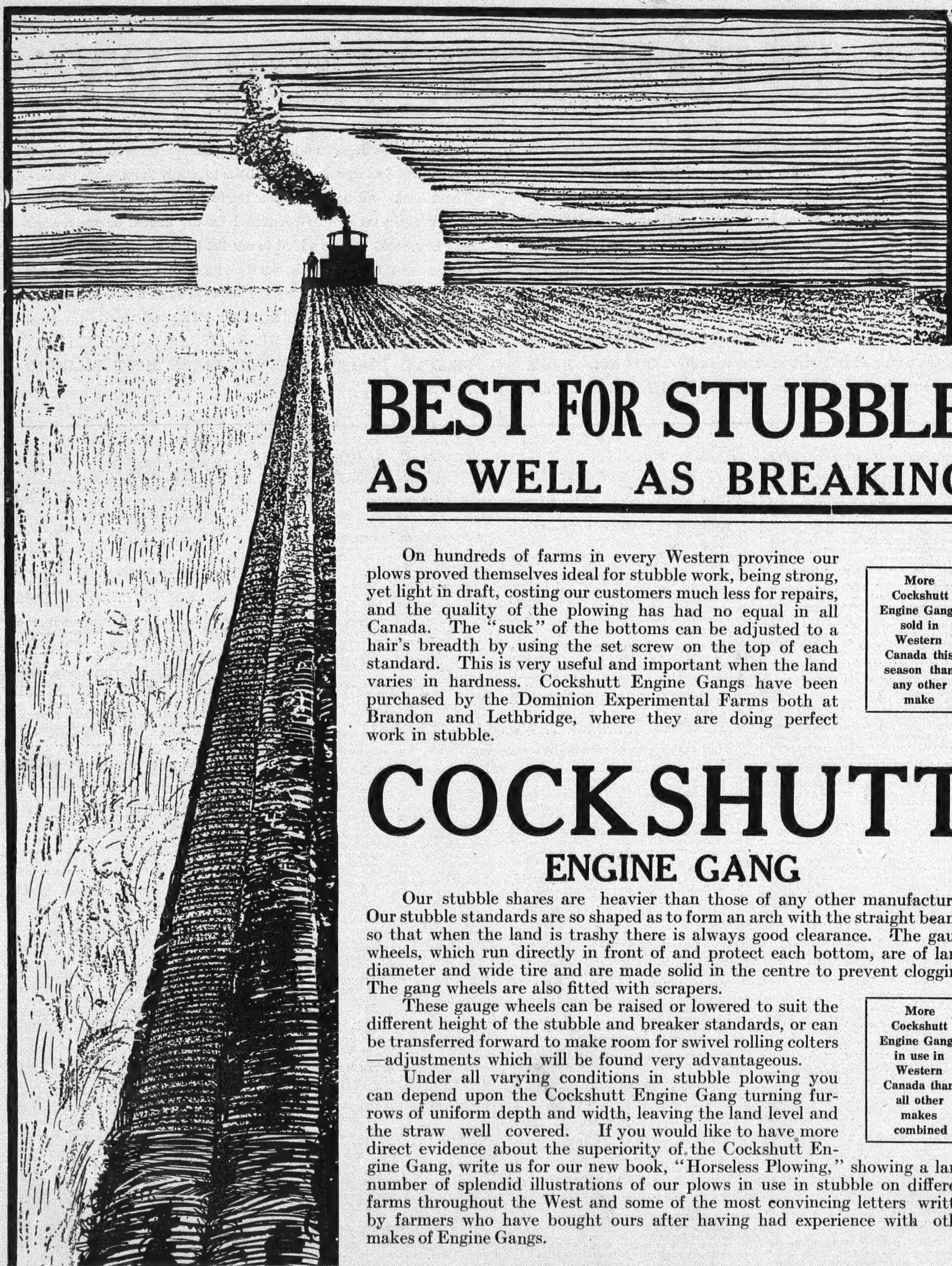
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